ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,088—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1893.

PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	7045	1900	A. C. Loggin	21st Oct.
†	ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
†	SIAM	3945	800	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Danieli	18th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	25th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
†	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	6013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	23rd "
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	1894. 6th January.
B.I.	BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	20th "
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	3rd Feb.
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Danieli	10th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

19th Oct. 1st Nov. 13th Dec.
15th Nov. 29th Nov. 27th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,402	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS,
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste to St. Gothard's, and other routes.

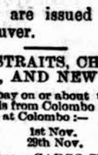
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Morsa	4,351	330	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 7, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,378	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abray	3,390	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 21st October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 22nd October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

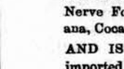
S. S. "HUZARA," 1,951 tons, on the 19th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
CALCUTTA. HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.
Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.
Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HENRY HISCOCKS.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.
N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
CANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

LAWN-TENNIS!! LAWN-TENNIS!!!

NEW IMPORTATIONS FOR THE NEW SEASON.

BATS—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Special Champion, Cork Handle	10 0	11 4
Slazenger's Demon	12 0	13 4
The Unicorn (New Demon)	11 8	12 12
Ayre's Champion	12 8	14 0
The No Plus Ultra	11 0	12 4

BALLS—

Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect"	13 4	14 8
Treacher's, "The Club"	9 0	10 0
Ayre's Championship	12 0	13 4

NETS—

Best Tanned Cord, with Poles, complete	13 0	15 0

PRESSES, SCORERS, BAGS, BELTS, SHOES, BAT COVERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer "Peninsular."

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic.
Amidol Hanff.
Backgrounds.
Bamboo Tripods.
Books on Photography.
Border Negatives.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
Bromide Paper and Opals.
Brushes, dusting.
Burnishers.
Cameras.
Card Boards.
Celluloid Films.
Chemicals.
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Dishes, Glass.
Dishes, Granitine.
" Porcelain.
" Ebonite.
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Lantern Plates, Edward's.
" " Thomas's.
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Lenses, best makers.
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Mounts, all sizes.
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Print Washers.
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Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
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Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
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Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignetters.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
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Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete Catalogue on Application to
J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
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BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragran enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers

BADHAM, PILE &

HAVE NOW ON VIE

SHOWR

A Large Variety o

IN DRESS

COM

PRINTED CAMBRICS.

FIGURED COTTON CREPONS

DRESSMAKIN

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LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting ..... Rs. 30.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases ..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases ..... Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 500.
Hunting Case ..... Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ..... From Rs. 70.
Gold ..... From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.
WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.
All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.
We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 12 per doz. Syrup Waters Re. 1 per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHOICE INDIAN CIGARS.

O. K. BRAND.

		Rs. a.
O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour, and mild	In Boxes of 100, Per Box	1 12
O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked	" " "	1 12
O K MANILLAS—Choice, mild Cheroots, with straw	" " "	1 8
O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke	" " "	2 0
O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke	" " "	1 14

JAVA GEMS.

O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape,	No. 1,	In Boxes of 100, Per Box	3 8
O K JAVA GEMS "	No. 2,	" " "	3 4
O K JAVA GEMS "	No. 3,	" " "	3 0

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
POONA:—"Temple House," Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.
WINE, AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

JUST ARRIVED!

STRAW HATS,
BEST
FINISH.
ROUGH CHIP
STRAW HATS,
NAVY BANDS.
STRAW HATS,
WHITE BANDS.
STRAW HATS,
BLACK BANDS.

THORPE & CO.,
TERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RERS TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

ns. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c
cuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS
Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

AND PALMERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A DANCE

Will be held in the

G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE, PAREL,

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

TICKETS: Rs. 2.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
PRINCE'S DOCK, FRERE ROAD.

By Kind Permission of CAPTAIN BAKER,
A MINSTREL AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given in the above Hall
By the OFFICERS and CREW of the
P. & O. S. S. "PENINSULAR"
ON THURSDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, AT 8-45 P. M.
ADMISSION:—
A few Reserved Seats in Front, Rs. 2 each.
TICKETS: Unreserved Re. 1 and 8 Annas.
CARRIAGES 11 P. M.

Tickets can be had from the SURGEON on board the "Peninsular," Victoria Dock; at the Seamen's Institute; and MR. MACAULAY, P. & O. Office, Fort.
PROCEEDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSTITUTE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

COMMENCING with SATURDAY, 4th November, and until further notice, there will be a LATE NIGHT TRAIN run every SATURDAY for PASSENGERS, between BANDRA and COLABA and *vice versa*, the Up Train leaving Bandra at 23-30 and arriving Colaba at 0-12, and the Down Train leaving Colaba at 0-25 and arriving Bandra at 1-7.

Detailed Timings will be posted up at Stations.

D. Ff. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 507 OF 1893.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL of Bombay and LUKHMIDAS DWARKADAS, residing at Kalbadevi, and KALIDAS BECHARDAS, residing at Bhuleshwar Road, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, on behalf of themselves and the other Worshippers at the Temple of Mahaluxmee, at Mahaluxmee .....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

BAPUJI CASSINATH DHAKJI and BHAI JIVANJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Palav or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort .....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted the above Suit on behalf of themselves and the other worshippers of the Temple of Mahaluxmee, at Mahaluxmee, praying interalia—

That it may be declared that the piece of land forming part of plot No. 31 on the Plan A annexed to the Plaint, herein situated near the Temple of Mahaluxmee at Mahaluxmee, and which plot is bounded on the South by Mahaluxmee or Warden Road, on the North partly by the property formerly of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy but now of Vundrawandas Purshotandas and partly by other properties, on the East by the Road leading to the said property of Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, and on the West by the properties and Temples of other persons, has been validly dedicated for charitable purposes and for the convenience of the Worshippers at the said Temple, as an open space, not to be built on, for loosening carriages and erecting temporary shops at the time of the Jatra.

That it may be declared that the first Defendant has no power to sell or let the said piece of land to the second Defendant, or to permit or authorise the second Defendant to occupy the said piece of land or to erect any building thereon.

That the said Defendants may be restrained by injunction from erecting or permitting to be erected any shed or other building upon the said piece of land or may be decreed to remove any erection or stones already placed by them or any of them upon the said piece of land, and to quit and deliver up possession of the said piece of land.

That the first Defendant may be removed from his Office of Trustee of the said charitable property and that some fit and proper person may be appointed Trustee in his place.—Dated this 16th day of October, 1893.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 17th Day of October, 1893.

Messrs. MULJI and RAGHAVJI,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.
SUIT NO. 67-1816 OF 1893.

THOMAS HENRY MOORE, residing in England, and JAMES MOORE, residing in Bombay, Europeans, and carrying on business together in Partnership as Merchants within the Fort of Bombay, as THOS. H. MOORE & COMPANY.....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

NARONDAS TOOLSIDAS and LALJI DAMODHUR, both of Bombay, Hindus, and HAJI RAHIMTOOLA JEWRAJ, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Bandora, and working for gain in Bombay, as Cotton Selector to the Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited, all lately Trading together in Partnership as Merchants, within the Fort of Bombay, as TOOLSIDAS LUDHA & Co. .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit, on the 10th day of May, 1893, it was ordered that the Defendants abovenamed should pay to the Plaintiffs abovenamed the sum of Rs. 2,000 for Damages and the sum of Rs. 137-50 for Costs, making together the sum of Rs. 2,137-50 forthwith, and that all proceedings should be stayed as against the first and second Defendants until further order.

And Whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 4th day of July, 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Haji Rahimtoola Jewraj, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the South side of Chambarwada Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 263 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 935, 937, 957, and 938, and New No. 6637 and bearing old Survey No. 935 and New Survey No. 2840, of quit and ground rent and which said house is now assessed under No. 4 and was formerly assessed under No. 6, and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by the house of Khakee Hema, on or towards the West partly by the house of Khoja Dhunji Ragoo, and partly by the house of Abdoola bin Abdool Rahman Peshari, and partly by the house of Bhandalibhai Pariani, on or towards the North by the said Chambarwada Street, and on or towards the South partly by the said house of the said Khakee Hema and partly by the said house of the said Bhandalibhai Pariani, including a moiety of the sweeper's passages on the East, South and West of the said premises, belonging to the said hereditaments and premises.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the East side of the road, called Don Tad third Row, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1281 and 1281, and new No. 7032, and bearing old survey Nos. 353 and 353, and new survey No. 2843, of quit and ground rent and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 28, and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Israel Mohila, on or towards the North by the house of Abdoola bin Abdool Rahiman Peshari, and on or towards the South by the house of Bhanji Mowjee Mistree.

And whereas by an order, dated the 28th day of September, 1893, and made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Starling, one of Her Majesty's Judges of this Honourable Court, it was orderi und under Section 295 Clause (b) of the Civil Procedure Code that the several hereditaments and premises hereinbefore described should be sold free from the Mortgage created by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of January, 1893, and that the mortgagees therein named should have the same right, against the proceeds of sale as they have against thesaid properties, and it was further ordered that such sale should be made subject to a reserved bidding to be fixed by the said Mortgagees.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the date and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, Hajee Rahimtoola Jewraj, and of his said Mortgagees in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs:—

The properties Firstly and Secondly above described will be sold on the Premises at 3-30 and 4 o'clock P.M. respectively, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of November, 1893.

Pursuant to the before recited order, dated the 26th September, 1893, the said property will be sold free from the Mortgage or Charge, dated the 17th day of January, 1893, and subject to a reserved bidding to be fixed by the said mortgagees at or before the time of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant, Hajee Rahimtoola Jewraj, and of his said mortgagees to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant, Hajee Rahimtoola Jewraj, and his said mortgagees have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as Deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 17th day of October, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BROWN, & MOIR,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 19th instant till the 19th NOVEMBER next, any DOGS found Straying in the Streets or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 17th Oct, 1893.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 320, Mint Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1893, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Statement of Accounts, made upto 30th September, 1893.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his Remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th instant to the 4th Proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
આશર વીરજની કું,
i.e., ASSUR VEERJEE & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, 11th October 1893.

NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT of the AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY hereby invites TENDERS for the WHOLE or ANY PORTION not less than Rs. 50), of a Loan of Rs 2(0,000 (Two Lakhs) to be RAISED in the OPEN MARKET by the Ahmedabad Municipality on the Security of the Municipal Revenues.

The Loan is sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in their Resolution No. 3466, dated 4th October, 1893, for the Extension of the Ahmedabad Drainage Works.

Interest at the Rate of 4½ per cent. per annum will be paid on the 1st of May and the 1st of November every year and the Principal of the Debenture of Rs. 500 will be repaid at the end of 30 years.

Every Debenture will be printed on suitable paper and will be of Rs. 500. The amounts will have to be paid within one month from the date of allotment.

Applications should be made in the prescribed Form (which can be got at the Municipal Office, Ahmedabad). Every application should be accompanied with a Receipt of Deposit paid in the Municipal Treasury or Bank of Bombay or its Branch at Ahmedabad at the Rate of 2 per cent. for the amount of Tender.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

The latest date upto which Tenders will be received at the Municipal Office will be the 25th October, 1893.

The Tenders will be opened on THURSDAY, the 26th October, 1893, and the result will be declared as soon as possible.

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALALL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Ahmedabad Municipal Office, 10th October, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 58 per doz. qts, and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARQUES DE MISA'S
PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.

GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 35-8 per Case of 1 Dozen.
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CROFT MODY & Co.
ARMANDE FRERE'S
CHAMPAGNE.
CUVEE RESERVEE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 36
One dozen Pints ..... ,, 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & Co.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR

SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0," Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.
Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine):—
On a level .....About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150 ..... ,, 70 ,,
For further particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, D.-H. Railway, at Darjeeling.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYRABOLLAMS,

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests of the Southern Circle for 1893-94. The Estimated Quantity for the Season is as follows. The actual quantity may be considerably more or less: the Undersigned cannot guarantee even an Approximate quantity:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka, Khandies.....
Belgaum, Chikodi and Gokak Talukas, Khandies ..... POWDER."
..... POWDER."
..... OWDER."
..... OWDER."

Khandies of 70

KANARA COLLECTORATE

Northern Division of Kanara, Baralkod... animal
NEAR TINAIGHAT RAILWAY STA... inkled
Central Division of Kanara (Godibag, N... valu-
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Southern Division of Kanara, Kumt... No
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2. Tenders should be written IN H... ed in Sealed Envelopes, inscribed o... for the Purchase of Hardas,
3. Tenders should reach ... October 23, 1893.
4. Persons whose Tender... Agreement in writing in a ... Office of the Undersigned. ... cept the highest or any T...

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SARRIE DOPATTAS, AND EMBROIDERED SATIN.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Poorunchand and Purmoocoodass of Cawnpore—

H C C 114	261-63 / 267-69 / 27-72	9 cases each 100 sarrie Dopattas 50" by 90" excluding fringes.			
H P V	1458	1	3	3 tins 37 ps. embroidered satin,	17½ inches.
	1461	1	3	36	,, ,, ,,
	1451	1	3	36	,, ,, ,,
	1452	1	3	36	,, gold brocade flowered satin 16½ inches.
	1457	1	3	36	,, embroidered satin 16½ inches.
	1462	1	3	36	,, ,, ,,
H C C 148	230-241 / 255, 261, 270 / 274	,, each 100 sarrie Dopattas 50" by 90" excluding fringes.			

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE PAREL VILLAGE ROAD AT PAREL.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Ramdas Dossa, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Raghoonath Bhasker, Rowjee Raghoonath, and Ramcrishna Rowjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1887, the following properties, viz:—

LOT NO 1.

All those several pieces of Government ground with the dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Parel Village Road in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 1,215 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the south by the property of Raghoba Crustnajee, on the north by the public road, on the west by the property of Vitoba Raghoba, and on the east by the property of Jairam Luxuman.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of Government ground, situate on the northern side of the Parel Village Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded on the south and east by the said Parel Village Road, on the north by the property of Ramchunder Sadashew, and on the west by the property of Jugonath Witooba, admeasuring 250 square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Raghoonath Bhasker, Rowjee Baghoonath, and Ramcrishna Rowjee, and which said premises are registered under Collector's old No. 13, new No. 14131, new Survey Nos. 14, 15, 2-83 and 1-84, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 2715, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2841, and 2642, respectively, and that Sircet Nos. 1402, 1399, 1302, 1303, 1305, and 1536, respectively, in the names of Luxmi, widow of Khimjee Bhanjee, and Rowjee Baghoonath.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of ground, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Parel, on the northern side of Parel Village Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 27, new No. 1137, and new Survey No. 98, and assessed by the Collector of Assessmnet under ward No. 2575, and street No. 1269, admeasuring 284 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the house of Govind Pandurang, on the west and south by the public road, and on the north by the house of Gangabai, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Rowjee Raghoonath.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale application may be made to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 18, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 13, Medows Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. T. Phillimore and Co., Confectioners, consisting of tables, chairs, cupboards, counters, dancing lamps, a handsome nearly new walnut wood cottage piano, by Ross and Co.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st Instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay waler, aged, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 strong built pony cart with a chesnut pony and harness.
1 handsome glass-fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second-hand polanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach-box.

AUCTION SALE OF BONE-CRUSHING MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Bundor, two bone-crushers and a distintegrator, together with a large toakwood corrugated iron shed, coal, tubs, coal crab winch, cob wheels, platform scale, weighing scale and weights, pulleys, large iron chains, galvanized sheets, &c.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the old Resident Surgeon's bungalow, in the compound of the European General Hospital, opposite to Mr. Vurjeevandass Madowdas's house, at Frere Road, Fort, the superb household furniture, designed and executed to order by "John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites for drawing, dinning and bed rooms of the best make and workmanship, covered in silk tapestry and fabrics of the finest quality, superb and most elegant electroplated ware, very handsome China and porcelain ware of rich quality, a nice large handsome carpet, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, with handsome silk and lace shades, one handsome strong English-built landau suitable for single or pair by "Kinross," a handsome strong E. B. glass-fronted miniature brougham, one well-bred chestnut waler horse, very fast and showy, one handsome strong bay waler cob, fast and showy, both going in double and single harness, one pair of very handsome high bred grey Arab horses, 14-2½ high, 5 years old, goes well in single and double harness, sets of patent leather single and double harness, a large Rangoon teakwood corrugated iron shed, &c., &c., the property of Mr. HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI VAKEEL, owing to his family returning to Hyderabad.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view six days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 18, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard: Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	...od Sympathetic Square	475
	...Walnut Sympathetic Square, ...ayer and Soehne.....	540
	... Transposing Piano	500
	... Piano	400

...COMPANY, LD.,
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NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 19th October, it being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS.

LARGE STOCKS BUNKER COAL are Available at Perim Island.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of Government Notification No. 7001, dated the 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the SPACE MARKED out by a CHALK LINE on the Bombay GYMKHANA POLO GROUND and the ROPED enclosure on the Western Boundary of this Ground will be RESERVED for the Police Authorities from 10 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. daily, to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the several Polo Matches to be played between the 13th and the 21st October, 1893.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of four lots of ASHES, now lying at Byculla Loco. Depot, and Parel Loco. Works, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or ny Tender

ALFRED KING,
General Store-keeper.

General Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 9th October, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on 30TH OCTOBER, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVERBRIDGE on the Falkland Road.

Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on application, and forms of Tenders can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per Copy.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the Overbridge on the Falkland Road" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

Government Paper or other securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 7th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 238 OF 1893.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJI COMMISSARIAT-WALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1892, All that the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable and moveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Day of November, 1893, at the hour of 3 of the clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Sooraj mul Gangaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the West side there of in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 76, 78, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutree Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter referred to as Lot No. II), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdool Hoosein.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Sooraj mul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 80, 82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issajee Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 16313, old Survey No. 736 and new Survey No 3296, Ward No. 6769, 6774, street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th day of August, 1872 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of 21 years from the 1st day of May 1870 at the annual rent of Rupees (316-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six with right of perpetual renewal every 21 years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve subject, however, as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September, 1846, and made between Dursetjee Rustomji Wadia of the one part and one Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy of the other part, at the yearly rent of Rupees two hundred and ninety.

LOT NO IV.

All that the piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No 11690, and old survey No 736, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on or towards the South by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the North by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees (10-9-0) ten and annas three and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September, 1846.

LOT NO V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee, in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Baba Dhuloo Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Tajbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and enhanced in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2711, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No 53 and now under Ward No 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuloo Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money ...a, and on or towards the South by the house of Cadur-Sulleemjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanji and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, at No 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of September, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

BELLARY RACES 1893.
DECEMBER 5TH, 7TH AND 9TH.

OWNERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRANCES for all Races on 5th and 7th CLOSE on NOV. 1. For Prospectus SEE W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar No. 10 of Sept. 30. FINAL ENTRANCES on NOV. 2d.

J. VANS AGNEW,
Hon. Secy., Bellary Races.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES MOORE in our Firm CEASED on 30th September last.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1893.

CALCUTTA ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION of PICTURES and other Works of Art will OPEN on MONDAY, the 18th December, 1893, in the new Government Art Gallery, adjoining the Government School of Art, Chowringhee. All Exhibits must reach the Society, or its Calcutta Agents, on or before the 30th NOVEMBER.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.

All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

September 21, 1893.

SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!
FOR ONE RUPEE ONLY
SUTTON'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.
FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.

VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.

FLOWER.—Aster, Balsam, Canary Creeper, Clarkia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Lobelia, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila Insignis, Phox Drummondii, Poppy, Stock, Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Zinnia.

Price Re. One only for entire collection.

THE DECCAN AGENCY COMPANY,
AHMEDNAGAR.

NOTE.—26 kinds Vegetables and 20 kinds Flowers.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,141½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	15 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3½
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	228
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	265 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	68
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	970
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	195xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ingerr & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	28 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Karrachee Landing		500	500	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	81
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Ldn
Do.	Pf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all		19½
			100		
			25		
PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly	Rs.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		457
Albert (Curracchee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
pollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	1051
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	250	250	250		233
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	300
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	16	122½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	212 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	270
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	1,365
Fort	615	2,500	2,500	Rs. 25	1133
French	300	500	all	100	1,17,5
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	600	600	50	435
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	112½ x d
Mahnadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	350
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	120
Motwali Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	117½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	430
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	215
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	500
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	115
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	415
Saseoon	300	500	500	20	48
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	59
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,800
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	565
Sarat City rese Co., Ld.	875	200	all	20	130
Volkart		1,00	1800	Rs. 70	215xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					930xd.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,800	00	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	62
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	590
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	525
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	650
Hinguaghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	550
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,155
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	155
Jewraz Balooch	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600 x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	790 xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40 xd
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,505
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,860
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100	12 p.c. g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,370
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,250
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185 xd
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	220 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	930
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	150
Swadeshi Mills	1,475	500	500	Rs. 15	395
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	60	550
Vishnu Laxmi Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	960	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	3550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-7	
China Leaf	" 25-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 25	"
Do. do. new	" 24-12	"
Australia do.	" 25-4	
Bombay do.	" 25-3	
English Sovereigns	" 16-1	
Do. Drazons	" 16	
Bar Silver 17 Betternoss	" 91	
Do. 17½ do.	" 91-4	
Crotas Dollars	" 90	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 195	"
Yen Rands	" 310	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Arrival of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 5-30 a.m.
Bombay Polo Tournament.
Dance, G. I. P. Railway Institute.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th :—Fatay Islam (schr), from Karachi. Yesterday :—Kola (s), from Mauritius ; Akbar (s), Mozambique ; R I M S Minto, Berkenhead ; and H M S Plassy, Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vassels sailed yesterday :—Nairung (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; and R. I. M. S, Investigator, Calicut, &c.

DASERA FAIR.—The annual Dasera Fair will be held, to-morrow, at Shaik Memon Street.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, will close at Karachi, to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 12 noon.

A MONEY-LENDER ROBBED.—Gangaprasad, a Hindu money-lender, aged twenty-five years, residing at Mazagon, was, yesterday evening, passing along the road, when some Mahomedans assaulted him, knocking down two of his teeth, and robbed him of Rs. 400.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday evening, a woman, named Jangoo, residing at Cammatteepoora, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a knife, in consequence of a quarrel she had with her mother-in-law. She was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that her wind-pipe was seriously injured.

ACCIDENT IN A GOODS SHED—A Mahomedan woman, named Seroo Ebrahim, aged twenty-two years, residing at Byculla, was, yesterday evening, removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left leg, caused by her having been accidentally run over by a railway waggon, while she was engaged in loading it with bones. The injured leg was amputated.

BURGLARY AT PAREL.—Anavarali Gayasoodin, an employe on the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Copper Street, Parel, has made a report to the police, that on Monday morning, after he had left home to go to his work, his wife locked the door of the room and went to visit her brother, at Northbrook Garden, where, at about 4 p.m., she was informed that her room was broken into and property, consisting of wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 162, stolen.

THE "BOMBAY RIOTS" GALOP.—A new composition, which has attracted more than ordinary attention, has just been launched into the musical world. It is the production of the well-known local musician, Mr. Charles Briggs, and the title of his piece is the "Bombay Riots" Galop. The piece is unique in its conception, and reflects much credit on Mr. Brigge. The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play the selection at the Esplanade Band-stand to-night.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, a mail phaeton, belonging to Mr. Oomer Jamal, was being driven down the Bellasis Road by a coachman, named Muthaswamy, when the horse suddenly turned to the right in consequence of one of the reins being broken, and the carriage collided with a public victoria No. 422, driven by a Parsee, named Pestonji Sorabji, who sustained a deep lacerated wound on the right thigh, one of the shafts of the phaeton having penetrated it. Both the carriages were damaged.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Band-Stand, by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I., to-night, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	The Glasgow
Overture	Fidelio ... Beethoven
Valse	Grenadiers ... Waldteufel
Selection	The Bohemian Girl ... Boggetti.
Valse	Katrina ... Winterbottom.
Galop	The Bombay Riots ... C. G. Briggs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, aged about sixty years. On Monday last, the deceased was walking along Hornby Road, when she suddenly sat down on the ground, and fainted away. She was immediately taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where, on admission, she was pronounced to be dead. The body was then removed to the morgue, and a buttakee was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify it. A verdict of death from sudden failure of the heart's action was recorded.

DROWNED IN A CESSPOOL.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Dadar Road, on the body of Govind Rama, aged two years, who lived with his parents at that locality. On Monday afternoon, the mother of the deceased went to a field behind her hut, leaving the deceased seated at a short distance. A few minutes after one Baya, a widow, heard a splash in the cesspool behind the hut, and on going near it saw the water disturbed. The cesspool was immediately dragged, and the body was recovered in a short time. Life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning in a cesspool.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Ismail Hussan was charged with causing grievous hurt to Tarmahomed Haji Bawa Arabi. Mr. Brown, solicitor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. De Souza, pleader, represented the accused. The quarrel arose out of an allegation made by the complainant that the accused had thrown kuchra in his passage. From words it came to blows, and the accused hit the complainant with a stick on the night arm and broke the bone. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 200, out of which Rs. 150 were ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation, and the accused was bound over in the sum of Rs. 500 to keep peace.

ALLEGED THEFT BY SERVANTS.—Syed Abu Buker Syed Hoossein Edroos, Persian teacher in the Elphinstone High School, residing on the second floor of a house, at Serang Street, has made a report to the police, that on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, he looked the door of his drawing-room, and went to attend his duty as usual, leaving his two servants, named Abdool Rahiman, aged thirty years, and Abdool Aziz, aged twenty-five years, in the cook-room. On his return home, at 5-30 p.m., the complainant found the lock on the door of the drawing-room intact, but when he tried to open the door he found it chained from inside. He then went to the cook-room, but he found its door also locked, and the servants missing. Having waited till 7 p.m., the complainant forced open the door of the drawing-room, and entered it, when he found that his table drawer had been forced open, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, and one gold watch, of the collective value of Rs. 185, stolen therefrom. One of the servants was arrested yesterday morning, by the police, while the other is still at large.

CHARGE OF CAUSING MISCHIEF BY FIRE.—On the morning of Saturday, the 14th instant, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, a C spring carriage, valued at Rs. 3,000, belonging to Mr. Vurjiwandas Madhavdas, and standing in his coachhouse along with three others carriages and seven horses, at Warden Road, was found on fire. At 11 o'clock, on Monday morning, Mr. Varjiwandas sent information to the police, that he had reason to suspect a servant, named Bhica Mahadoo, who was dismissed by him on the 1st instant for neglecting his duties as a horse-keeper, of having maliciously set fire to his carriage. Upon this information, the accused was arrested on Monday, in the stable of Mr. Manohandas Ramji, at Chowpatty Road, in whose employ he has been since the 7th instant. The accused was yesterday charged by Superintendent McDermott, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with having committed mischief by fire or explosive, intending or knowing it to be likely that he would thereby cause damage to property, under Section 435 of the Indian Penal Code. The case was remanded till the 24th instant to enable the police to make further inquiries and to instruct the Public Prosecutor.

PERSONATION AND UNLAWFUL DETENTION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Roberts and Constable G. W. Roberts charged Akbarkhan Sharifkhan, with personating a police jamadar and also with unlawfully detaining one Kurrimkhan Lalkhan, on the 16th instant. The complainant was going along the Kennedy Sea Face in company of a boy, named Appa. The accused offered a rupee to the complainant and made an indecent proposal with regard to the boy. The complainant refusing the accused told him that he was a police jamadar. He then took hold of the complainant and Appa by the neck and threatened that he would take them before Mr. Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police The accused then took the two persons near the Crawford Markets, and called a police sepoy doing duty there, and told him that he was a jamadar in plain clothes, and wanted the sepoy to assist him in taking the complainant and Appa to Mr. Brewin's bungalow, for he (the accused) would charge them with indecent behaviour in a public place. The accused then took the two men to Budan, a biscuit-seller in the Crawford Markets, where Appa was employed. The accused then asked Budan what sort of a boy Appa was, and made a general inquiry about him. The accused then took them to Carnac Road, and there told a police sepoy to assist him in taking the two men before the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The accused told every man that he came across during all this time that he was a police jamadar. The accused seized the boy and the police sepoy seized the complainant. The accused, after coming as far as Bori Bunder, told the sepoy to let go the complainant, himself taking hold of the boy Appa. The police sepoy then asked the accused how is he to let go the complainant. The accused said he was a jemadar, and the sepoy might, if he chose, take down the number on his badge. The accused seemed to be a little puzzled, and would not show the badge. The sepoy then with the assistance of another sepoy took the accused to Constable Roberts, who sent the case to Superintendent Roberts of the A division. Some evidence having been recorded the case was adjourned.

DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Sonapore burning-ground, touching the death of Posanee, a Kamattee woman, aged fifty years, residing with her daughter-in-law, at 15th Lane Camatteepoora. For the last two years, the deceased had been suffering from pains in her chest, difficulty of breathing, and cough. At 9 p.m., on Monday last, the deceased complained of heavy breathing and without taking her meal went to bed. At midnight she awoke her daughter-in-law, and told her that she felt a suffocating sensation. The latter went to fetch a light, but on her return she found the deceased dead. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of a young Parsee, named Dorabjee Sheriarji, aged twenty-two years, the son of Sheriarji Adarji, a work-box-maker, residing at Khetwady Main Road. The deceased was a compositor in the *Times of India*. He was occasionally attacked with fever and consequently he could not attend his work regularly. About noon, on Monday last, Dorabji took his meals and went in company of his friends to Chowpatty, where they all went to have a bath in the sea. While bathing, the deceased felt chill and commenced shivering, and about 5 p.m. returned home in a victoria and lay down on his bed complaining of a pain in his chest. His mother fermented his chest and applied a mustard plaster, but as the pain continued increasing, he was taken to a Parsee doctor, who prescribed some medicine for the deceased. He was brought home, where an hour and-a-half after, he became unconscious, and died at 10 p.m. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was the failure of the heart's action brought on by bathing in the sea and exposure. Sea-bathing for a man in the debilitated condition of the deceased would be very injurious. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 10, Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. Louis Penny presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting :—

The directors now beg to submit their report, with the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st August last. The accounts for the year show a profit (including the balance brought forward from last year) of Rs. 7,101-3-1, which the board recommend, should be appropriated as follows :—In reduction of preliminary charges, Rs. 3,00-0-0, to depreciation and renewal fund, Rs. 2,500-0-0, in payment of a dividend of 3 per cent. or Rs. 3 per share, Rs. 4,200-0-0, total Rs. 7,000-0-0, balance to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 101-3-1, grand total Rs. 7,101-3-1. The loan on the company's promissory note for Rs. 10,000 has been renewed for another year at 6½ per cent. interest. The sales of ice made during the twelve months under review have been slightly in excess of the previous year ; but the prices realised have been reduced. The board can, therefore, only recommend a dividend of 3 rupees per share. During the year under review a new boiler was added to the factory at a cost of Rs. 2,759-2-7, and a sum of Rs. 113-4-3 was expended on sundry repairs. The retiring director is Mr. Trimback R. Telang, who is eligible for re-election.

The above report was approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 3 per share was declared payable. Mr. P. R. Telang, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director, and Mr. Louis Penny was elected chairman of the board of directors. Messrs. A. F. Furguson and Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji were appointed auditors, at a remuneration of Rs. 75 each.

A vote of thanks to the directors and chairman, for their able management of the company's affairs, terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 7th October 1893; James Moore, Superintending Engineer, Sind Press Company, Ld., and Henry Foster Josephs, Superintendent, Sind Steam Lighterage Co., both of Karachi in the province of Sind, for improvements in Wind Mills ; Ramchander Narrotum, carrying on business under the style, name, or firm of T. S. Ramchander and Brothers at No. 26 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, for vertical reed sound boards for folding harmoniums ; William Alfred Lambert, Caretaker, Imperial Secretariat, Treasury and Government Central Press Buildings, 2 Government Place, Calcutta, for an improved hydraulic automatic punkah working apparatus ; Thomas Toussain Watson, Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Jubulpore, Central Provinces, for a cantrivance by means of which punkah frills, purdahs, curtains, and such like can be deepened and narrowed or, if required, removed altogether at a moment's notice ; Abner Duell Thomas, Manufacturer, resident of the City of Little Rock in the States of Arkansas, United States of America, for methods and apparatus for delinting seed; George Augustus Macnutt, of 24 Collins Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Doctor of Medicine, for an improved screw for woodwork and other purposes.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Invention and Designs Act. William Carew, Retired Conductor, Ordnance Department, now living at Dum Dum Cantonment, for a noiseless, less frictional and self-lubricating punkah pulling wheel. (Filed 3rd October 1893) ; Howard Lane, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, Engineer, and John Pullman, of Greek Street, Soho, in the County of Middlesex, Manufacturer, for an improved method of, and apparatus for, producing carbonic acid gas. (Filed 29th September 1893.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—Sydney Lawrence, of No. 4 Hare Street, in the City of Calcutta, Opbthalmic Optician, for an optician's apparatus for testing defective vision with accuracy by day or by night. (From 29th November 1893 to 28th November 1894) ; Robert Henry Cave, of Khawaspore Factory, Gondwarrah Concern, Purneah, in Bengal, for improvements in, and connected with, indigo and other boilers. (From 6th February 1894 to 5th February 1895.)

Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888). Mr. H. S. Elworthy's invention for a novel method and application of centrifugal force or power for oxidizing or beating indigo liquor. (Specification filed 6th July 1889) ; Mr. H. S. Elworthy's invention for an improved light, portable or fixed carriage system by means of stationary wire, wire rope, hemp rope or pipe. (Specification filed 6th July 1889) ; Mr. H. S. Elworthy's invention for a novel method and application of centrifugal force or power for cleansing and pressing indigo. (Specification filed 6th July 1889) ; Mr. H. L. Phillips' invention for improvements in the construction of stoppers or covers for the mouths or openings of bottles, pots, jars and other hollow vessels. (Specification filed 2nd July 1889.) Mr. W. Robertson's invention for an improved article of food or solidified jelly. (Specification filed 6th July 1889) ; Mr. F. A. Reihlen's invention for improvements in treating sparkling and effervescent beverages. (Specification filed 1st July 1889.)

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Skerryvore in the Victoria Dock, this (Wednesday) evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on these presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.

CURSETJEE DORABJEE GHANDY VS. FRAMJEE SORAB JEE BHARUCHA.

THE plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to make full discovery of, and account for all dealings and transactions between him and Goolbai, widow of the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee ; that the monies due from the defendant to the estate of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, or to the estate of Goolbai, jointly or severally, may be ascertained, and that the defendant may be ordered to pay the same with interest to the plaintiff, &c. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant. The circumstances under which the claim arose have already been reported.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said : There could be no doubt whatever that the Rs. 70,000 were a loan by Goolbai to the defendant, and that she did not become a partner with him as a part-owner of the mill. There was a lien created by the deposit of title-deeds, and it was not lost by the subsequent handing back of the deeds in order to raise more money. As Patel was not a party, the lien was only of the defendant's own share in the mill. His Lordship found the issues accordingly. His Lordship gave plaintiff, as administrator of Goolbai's estate, a decree for Rs. 70,000, with interest at 7½ per cent., from 1st August, 1891, to date of payment, with the costs of the suit to be added thereto. His Lordship declared that the plaintiff has a lien for the same on the defendant's share in the mill in question. This was not a case in which a set-off was admissible, but the decree in the other suit, when obtained, could doubtless be set off in execution against his decree.

FRAMJEE SORABJEE BHAROCHA VS. CURSETJEE DORABJEE GHANDY AND FURDOONJEE NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.

The plaintiff in this suit, which was heard with the other suit, prayed that the estate of Goolbai, widow of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, be administered by the Court, and the plaintiff's share ascertained and paid to him ; that it may be declared that Goolbai was absolutely entitled to the residuary estate of Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, to which the plaintiff and first defendant are entitled ; that the second defendant has no claim thereto; and that an account be taken of the estate of Goolbai, which had come to the hands of the first defendant, &c.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment in this suit, said : That the first issue related to the legality of the gift-over in Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's will. By clause 12 of his will, Mr. Nowrojee bequeathed certain property of his wife, but his Lordship saw nothing in the evidence that would allow him to hold the gift-over valid. His Lordship conceived that the same grounds which have induced judges in England to hold such gifts-over null and void are of equal force and effect in this country, and that he was bound to follow their decisions in construing Section 120 of the Indian Succession Act. Every one thought the the second defendant as the heir of Mr. Nowrojee, and there was no necessity of gift. Some ornaments were given to the second defendant for his betrothed wife, but this was all. Their keys were given to her for safe custody only. There must, therefore, be a decree that the estate of Goolbai be administred by the Court, and that the plaintiff's share therein be ascertained and paid to him. The plaintiff's share was one-third, and the first defendant's two-third. It was declared that Goolbai was absolutely entitled to the residuary estate of Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and that the same forms part of her estate, to which the plaintiff and the first defendant are now entitled, and that the second defendant has no claim thereto. An account was ordered to be taken by the Commissioner. Extra costs occasioned by the trial of four of the issues were to be borne by the second defendant. Other costs were to be paid out of the estate, those of the first defendant being taxed as between attorney and client.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

AN APPEAL BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY VS. SYED ABDUL HUK SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

THEIR Lordships delivered judgment in this matter, which was an appeal by the Municipal Commissioner against a division passed by Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, in a Municipal appeal on the 13th July, 1872. Sirdar Diler Jung presented an appeal to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, under the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, in respect of the amount of compensation payable to him in respect of certain land, together with buildings thereon, at the junction of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane, which had been taken up on behalf of this Municipality. Mr. Chitty awarded to the Sirdar Rs. 25,483-12 for compensation, and Rs. 131-12-3 for loss sustained by him, making together the sum of Rs. 25,665-8-3, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from 8th February, 1882, until day of payment, and Rs. 229-5-0 for costs till 21st July, 1892. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the Commissioner ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the Sirdar.

It appeared that the land had been taken up by the Municipality as a set-back for the purpose of widening Bruce Lane. The Sirdar is the owner of the four-sided plot of land, known as the "old Secretariat." The land taken up forms a narrow strip of that plot running the whole length of Bruce Lane, and containing 276·25 square yards. The only question before Mr. Chitty was what was the amount of compensation to be awarded to the Sirdar. The provisions of the Bombay Municipal Acts 1872 and 1878 were considered applicable to the case. The consent of the Town Council to the set-back was obtained as required by Section 163, but not by Section 166, and finally the portion of land so taken had apparently been regarded as part of the widened street and as vested in the Corporation. Mr. Chitty thought that Section 166 could not apply here, as it gave no power to the Commissioner to take land compulsorily ; and held that the case was governed by Section 163, and proceeded to determine the amount of compensation to be awarded. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, his Honor awarded Rs. 50 a square yard as the value. It appeared to his Honor to be impossible to fix the value of this land with anything like mathematical accuracy. As to the claims of 15 per cent. for compulsory purchases it had been decided by the High Court (Indian Law Report, 14 Bombay, 297) that no such claim can be maintained, and his Honor, therefore, disallowed that item.

The Commissioner appealed from Mr. Chitty's decision on the grounds that the learned judge erred as to two of the strips of land by applying to them the methods of valuation adopted by the Sirdar's surveyors and by awarding compensation upon that basis ; that he erred in assessing the value of another strip of land at Rs. 50 per square yard, having regard to the evidence in the case ; that the compensation awarded was altogether excessive and unreasonable ; that it ought to have been assessed by having regard solely to the state of things existing at the time when the land added to the street by the set-back became vested in the Municipal Corporation according to the terms of Section 163 of the City of Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 ; that the judge erred in holding that the price paid originally by the Sirdar for the old Secretariat did not form a reliable basis for estimating the value of the land taken up by the Municipality, &c.

Mr. Justice Starling, in delivering the decision of the Appeal Courts, said that the basis of valuation adopted by the lower court was faulty ; and that there was material for a much more practical valuation. Their Lordships valued the Apollo Street end at Rs. 80 per square yard, making Rs. 5,977 ; the Church Lane end at Rs. 50 per square yard making Rs, 880 ; and the middle piece at Rs. 20 per square yard, making Rs. 3,678, or a total of Rs. 10,536, with Rs. 181 as the value of the compound wall. The order of the lower court was carried. The Commissioner is to pay Rs. 10,536 instead of Rs. 25,483-12-0 as compensation for the land ; and Rs. 181 as the value of the compound wall. The Sirdar was to retain costs awarded by the Small Cause Court, but to pay the costs of the appeal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 17.

A further advance of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 98 3-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 107¾. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 33 11-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower, at £65 15-16. Silver in New York was ¼ cent higher, at 73 3-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·85¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 20,000 ounces of the metal yesterday, at 73·20 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2 15-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to Bombay, which were not wired as usual last Friday, are now given as £40,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 98¼; Paris Exchange in London declined 2 centimes, to fcs. 25·16.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened yesterday with a fair demand, and prices slightly easier. The total number of Goat Skins put forward at these sales is 1,270,000; and of Sheep Skins 910,000.

Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 35s. 3d. for 416 lbs. cif, sellers, shipment to Dunkirk on April-May; and Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool at 5s. 4d. per cental.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evning; Surats quiet; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having been 14,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged with the exception of that for Egyptian Fair Brown, which was 1-16d. higher, at 5 1-16d. per lb. American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 39-64d. for October deliveries, and 4⅝d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was strong.

An advance of ¼ cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday at 8 9-16 cents; and January Futures were 8 points higher, at 8·55 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 50,000 bales; and the present season's figures to date compare as follows with those for the same period in the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts....	50,000	59,000	83,000
Two days' do. ...	86,000	96,000	138,000
Since 1st September.	912,000	933,000	1,538,000

Only a small business has been passing again to-day in our local Cotton Market, and the feeling has been quiet; but prices are unchangad. Exporters have only brought 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 196; and the Mills have taken but 700 bales of old stuff, made up of 350 Compta, at Rs. 176-92; 100 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 202½; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 190; and 50 each of Palitana Ginned, at Rs. 210; Morvi at Rs. 190¼; and Julgaum at Rs. 175 per candy.

Wheat remains neglected by shippers. Only a small business has been reported again to-day; and the feeling is quiet at previous rates, all round.

Seeds.—A further decline of 1 anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Rapeseed*; but other kinds are unchanged in value. The market has been quiet again to-day, with little doing for export. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-6 to 7-13-6	p.cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	6-12-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore.	6-3-0 to 6-5-3	"
Do. Red do.	5-13-0 to 6-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,309 bales.
Wheat	17,673 cwts.
Linseed	6,746 "
Rapeseed	2,448 "
Gingelly	6,722 "
Poppyseed	2,365 "
Groundnuts	1,013 "
Castorseed	3,503 "
Rice	11,587 "

Freights remain dull in tone, with nothing doing, and again to-day no fresh business of importance has transpired.

Exchange has again been steady to-day, notwithstanding that the Calcutta Market is closed. Rates here opened at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3¼d. for demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, a moderate busines only having been reported; and for 3 months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 3¼d. for October delivery; 1s. 3 9-32d. for November-December; and 1s. 3 5-16d. for 1894, a little also having been placed for November, at 1s. 3¼d., and in the afternoon we heard of a few more Bills coming out, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-32	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3¼d.	"
Francs do.	1·60¼.	"

Government Paper rallied a little to-day, and rates for Fours became firm, at 105¼ for Money, and 105 1-16d. for Account, but this advance was not quite maintained to the close, when rates left off 1-16 per cent. lower, say at 105 3-16 and 105, respectively. 98¼ is the price of 3½ per Cents.

Shares.—An advance of Rs. 5 each in Manockji Petit, and Oriental Mill Scrip are the only changes we have to note this evening, the market remaining without animation, and prices unusually unchanged in the absence of fresh business.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th September, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,31,000	2,15,000	4,000	3,50,000
Or per mile of Railway	78	129	2	209
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	15,13,305	20,71,604	62,230	36,47,229
Total for 13 weeks..	16,44,305	22,86,604	66,230	39,97,229
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,189	2,09,145	2,165	3,09,499
Per mile of Ry do.	59	125	1	185
Total to corresponding date do.	13,88,636	24,00,017	2,77,342	40,65,995

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 40,501
Decrease to date ..... " 68,766

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th September, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	88,000	1,13,000	4,000	2,05,000
Or per mile of Railway	191	245	9	445
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	10,04,348	11,55,936	39,414	21,99,698
Total for 13 weeks..	10,92,348	12,68,936	43,414	24,04,698
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,219	1,12,348	3,894	2,01,491
Per mile of Ry do.	185	244	8	437
Total to corresponding date do.	9,67,259	11,42,524	41,208	21,50,991

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 3,509
Ditto to date ..... " 2,53,707

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending October 7, 1893.)

Description.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	762	762	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	31,751	33,606	...	6 835	18,007	...
Parcels, &c.	40,100	44,915	..	4,815	..	8,549
Goods						
Other earnings	3,806	3,769	37	..	...	5,529
Weekly total.	75,657	87,290	..	11,633	...	..
Aggregate ..	9,49,964	9,46,026	...	...	3,938	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURRIE—October 6, at Dinapore, the wife of Colin Currie, of a daughter.
SOMMERVILLE—October 12, at Inverhooghly House, Seorapholi, the wife of A D Sommerville, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MULRONEY—RAE—October 4, at St John's Church, Dalhousie, by the Rev C W Hume, M A, Surgeon-Major Mulroney, M D, Civil Surgeon, Amritsar, to Eva Amelia, second daughter of the late W Maples Rae, Esq, of Berkeley House, Cheltenham, England.
WOODWARD—KATES—October 9, at St Mary's Church, Mooltan, by the Rev A Rebsh, Chaplain of Ferozepore, Henry William Woodward, to Lucy Lovelace, second daughter of W Kates, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1893.

While the Russian squadron is being enthusiastically feted in Toulon, the British Mediterranean squadron under Admiral Seymour is receiving an enthusiastical welcome in the Italian port of Taranto. The German press, very early in the day, sought to impress on the world at large the significance of the visit of the British fleet to Italian waters as a counterblast to the Russian visit, and the intention to create a permanent Russian naval station in the Mediterranean. The British Government have, however, disavowed any connection between the two—a disavowal which there is no reason to receive with scepticism, seeing that last year, when there was not a Russian man-of-war in those waters, the British squadron paid a round of visits to the Italian ports, and was everywhere received with fetes, and at Spezzia with something approaching royal honours. The immediate object of the presence of the five Russian men-of-war to Toulon—only one of which is a line of battle-ship—is to return the visit of the French fleet under Admiral Gervais to Cronstadt. The squadron which is to take up its permanent quarters at Villafranca or some other French port, will be larger than that now being feted, and composed for the most part of other ironclads. It will not be the first time that a Russian fleet has been stationed in that sea, for in the reign of Empress Catherine II., a large naval force was employed against the Turks, and won the famous battle of Chesme, which destroyed the Turkish fleet. The port of Leghorn was lent or leased to her Imperial Majesty by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. That was a hundred years ago, when the political combinations in Europe were very unlike what they are now. Great Britain had not then learned to distrust Russian ambition, and it was not a cardinal principle of her policy to uphold the Ottoman Empire against Muscovite aggression. Catherine's fleet, though commanded by a Russian Prince, was manned by English and Scottish officers whose skilful use of fire-ships—until then regarded as a peculiarly Turkish naval arm—was mainly instrumental in destroying the Sultan's ships as they lay at anchor in the Bay of Chesme. This was at the time regarded as a misfortune for France, which for a couple of centuries has found her account in playing off the Ottoman Empire against the Continental powers, which in alliance with England, were usually in a coalition against French interests. The inexpediency of encouraging Russia to become a Mediterranean Power was, however, soon borne in upon the British Government. Nevertheless, the allied fleets of Britain, France, and Russia destroyed the Turko-Egyptian fleet, under Ibrahim Pasha, on the 20th October, 1827, in the Bay of Navarino in the interest of Greek independence.

It will be seen, therefore, that the apparition of a Russian squadron in the Mediterranean is not exactly a novelty, and that on two former occasions the prowess of Russian war-ships against the Turks had British sympathy and co-operation. While it cannot be said that either will be forthcoming when a Russian squadron makes itself at home in a French sea-port with the intention of becoming an abiding factor in Mediterranean politics, it would be a great mistake to assume that this new development is specially aimed at Great Britain, and that it is our special business to resist or resent it. That is the view which suits the German official press to impress upon its readers; but it is scarcely in accordance with the facts. The motive for giving this interpretation to a measure, which is instinctively felt to be a challenge and a defiance to the Triple Alliance, stands disclosed when it is affirmed in the same breadth that the presence of the British fleet in Italian move, is the retort courteous to the Russian name and an intimation that Great Britain is about to join the coalition of the Central Powers and Italy. The hope is father to the thought; but it is a hope that is not likely to be realised. Prince Bismarck's organ, the *Nachrichten* with its usual candour, has pointed out that Great Britain will not join the Allies, because her interests are not the same as theirs, and the English always act from motives of self-interest, the implication being, of course, that Germany is wholly guided by a disinterested regard for the interests of others, and never thinks of her own. This is not the view of the Hungarian General Turr, who in an article in the *Revue D'Orient*, on the recent German manœuvres, takes occasion to animadvert on the "premeditated exhibitions of inconsiderateness" by which German diplomacy seeks to embroil other nations in a German quarrel. It was in pursuance of this system that the Prince of Naples was constrained to be present at the military manœuvres in Lorraine, an instance in point which suggests a striking apologue quite to the point. The patriot Deak when passing through a village in which the houses were all thatched, asked whether it was forbidden to smoke there. The peasant answered "No; but any well-meaning man would avoid lighting his pipe in a place that might be easily burned down." The General states that even King Humbert himself was invited by the Emperor William on a former occasion to be present at a review near Strasbourg. The King sent for Signor Crispi, and said "Arrange this for me, I will not go to a review at Strasbourg." The other day Francis Joseph abstained from asking the Emperor of Germany to be present at the manœuvres in Galicia, lest St. Petersburg would take umbrage: he was asked to come to the manœuvres in Hungary remote from the Russian frontier. General Turr says with much truth, that "Austria-Hungary sincerely desires peace, whereas Germany, which created the Triple Alliance, is endeavouring to cement it by exciting hatred between other countries with a view to guaranteeing her own conquests." It is necessary to remember this when we are asked by the German press to regard the presence of a Russian squadron in the Mediterranean as directed against British interests, and recommended to insure those interests by joining the Triple Alliance out of hand. Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Frederick Greenwood, who agree in little else, are at one in holding what indeed was always been patent to the most superficial observer, that the Triple Alliance was formed not for the "preservation of peace" but in view of war. Mr. Greenwood dwells on this ultimate purpose of the so-called League of Peace as an argument to show that Great Britain should join the coalition without delay, lest the Emperor William should renew proposals he made four years ago to the Czar to divide the outlying British possessions between Russia and Germany. Sir Charles Dilke with better sense points out that the British Government could not join such a coalition without the consent of Parliament, which would not vote funds for the maintenance of forces commensurate with those kept on foot by the other members of the alliance. No Parliament would listen to such a monstrous proposal. As Sir Charles truly says commerce which is England's great force has too much need of peace to contract engagements which would involve war on the vastest scale.

The truth is that this new and quite unexpected departure in the Mediterranean affects directly and portentously entangled Italy, which is in the meshes of an alliance, the true object of which is, as General Turr Frankly states, to secure Germans in the possession of Alsace-Lorraine. But it only affects Great Britain only so far as she may have been committed by the late Government to guarantee the Italian coast against foreign invasion. Neither Lord Salisbury nor Sir James Fergusson gave any indication of the nature of the "understanding" or "interchange of views" between the late Government and the Court of Rome, on the strength of which Italy renewed the treaty with the Central Powers. All that they stated was that there was no convention, no "engagement." But apparently there was some hint or assurance, binding the late Government, if in office when war broke out, to take measures "to maintain the equilibrium in the Mediterranean"—a phrase understood to mean that the British fleet would be employed to protect the Italian coasts from invasion. Even that is only known vaguely. Lord Rosebery, before the General Election, guardedly said that he approved of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy so far as he understood it, but that with respect to France there was apparently something which he did not quite understand. Whatever the understanding was it ostensibly bound the late Government only. Whatever it was, Lord Rosebery is now in a position to judge whether it was advantageous or otherwise, and whether it ought to be renewed or not. If there had never been any question of the British fleet being detailed to protect the Italian coasts in the event of a war between the Triple and the Dual Alliance Great Britain would be quite free from any entanglement in the military and naval operations which such a conflict must entail. But inasmuch as the policing of the Italian waters by the British fleet would set free three hundred thousand Italian soldiers—one hundred and fifty thousand of whom would be available against the Russians, while the other hundred and fifty thousand would be moved to Alsace to cooperate in a new invasion of France—it is obvious that our intervention would mean war with France and Russia. But if no such understanding exists; if we retain our freedom of action, it would be very bad play on the part of either French or Russians to go out of their way to force us to take sides against them. Assuming as we have a right to do that no compromising engagement exists, Russia can have no object in incurring the heavy cost of keeping up a large squadron in foreign waters merely to be unfriendly to Great Britain. The real object of the new departure is doubtless to bring pressure to bear on Italy. It is not war; it is a demonstration.

Should women smoke? Lady Colin Campbell announces in one of the magazines for October that she at least finds no difficulty in giving an answer in the affirmative to this momentous question, which is stirring some of the ladies' clubs to their very foundations. So enthusiastic is she that she has no hesitation in regarding the growing prevalence of the habit as "one of the most satisfactory proofs of the development of common-sense in the female sex." Lady Colin is probably right when she tells us that the practice is extending, but when fair ladies smoke they do so for the most part secretly, and partly for fear of distressing their male friends, many of whom are, strange as it seems to the writer of the article, "still absolutely shocked if they see a woman enjoying a cigarette." The sight, perhaps, is not very common even in those feminine circles where smoking is affected. The number of women who thoroughly "enjoy" a cigarette is perhaps not quite so large as many suppose. Lady Colin argues that what is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose. "Men are never weary of justifying their love of tobacco on the ground that it is man's best friend; that it is the best if not the only soother of over-worked brains and nerves," and so forth. They are perfectly right, she holds, in their appreciation of its many subtle benefits, but descending to what in a less gifted controversialist might be described as bathos she asks "why should women not share in this last and best gift of the gods." Women, she assures us, are bundles of nerves and need, even more than men, something to enable them "to bear the *sturm und drang* of existence with all its multitudinous modern developments and exigencies." The multitudinous modern developments and exigencies means, generally, going to supper parties and balls and going home with the milk. "All over the Continent," Lady Colin says, "cigarettes are in daily use with women, particularly with those of the upper classes, and certainly it has never occurred to the most narrow-minded and prejudiced traveller to advance that ladies in Italy, Spain, Austria, Russia, or France are masculine in their manners." The redoubtable Mrs. Lynn Lynton, who treats us to a characteristic counterblast in the same periodical, disputes Lady Colin's right to adduce the ladies of Italy and France as witnesses for the cigarette. Says the celebrated critic of her sex:—"The Advanced Women—the *demi-mondaines* and the peasant women, yes; but the real good high-bred, modest and well-connected women are not the smokers in those two countries—let Spain and Russia and Austria pass—but are there not others on the same plane as the smokers in England? Women not necessarily bad, but certainly so far insurgent?—not necessarily over the line, but very often on the borders?" But while Mrs. Lynn Lynton does not approve of Lady Colin's doctrines she greatly admires her literary skill, and is delighted with the description she gives of mannish women, the descendants of the "Girl of the Period." Lady Colin remarks on this curious anomaly that the one country in Europe (England) "where smoking amongst women is the exception" (mark the admission) is the one country that has had "the doubtful honour of inventing that epicene horror, the 'manly' woman, who cuts her hair short, wears men's shirts, hats, cravats, gloves, and boots, and does her best to ignore the honour which is hers in belonging to that sex whereon nature has placed her finest and most delicate artistic workmanship and finish in detail." Exactly; but is it not among individuals of the type that Lady Colin so cleverly satirizes that lovers of the fragrant weed among the fair sex are chiefly to be found?

Among the lesser manufactures of India mentioned in Mr. O'Conor's Annual Review are woollen and the silk. There has been an increased demand for foreign wool to enable the Indian woollen mills to turn out a finer class of goods. Most of it is Australian wool imported from England, from which eighty thousand pounds weight was obtained while only two thousand pounds came direct from the southern hemisphere; but some fine wool is imported from Thibet. This manufacture is still in its infancy, but there is a distinct improvement in the quality of the goods turned out, especially in Cawnpore. Silk, coming from China and Japan, Persia supplying only a small quantity, is worked up in the Bombay silk mills. The quantity imported amounted to two million three hundred thousand pounds, while the exported Indian silk was considerably short of two million pounds. The Bengal silk exports were large, the great demand for silk goods in Europe last year causing consumption to outship production. There ought to be many manufactures in wood-work, carved or shaped, seeing that there is such a variety of excellent timber suitable for cabinet work. But the timber trade is very small. The importation of wood, almost limited to teak, showed a slight increase. Siamese teak is beginning to compete with that of Burma not only in the European but in the Bombay market. The British Consul at Bangkok, as we mentioned recently, gives the preference to Siam teak for cube average and for length, which sometimes reaches to fifty feet. Greater attention is now given to the selection of this timber for export, and Consul-General Jones predicts that when the improved quality becomes known to buyers in London and on the Clyde, it will be more in demand than the teak of Burma. It is obviously incumbent on those interested in the great Burma teak trade to guarantee that the shipments shall be of the best quality; which is not always the case.

A correspondent, who is at present visiting Indore and other parts of Central India, writes to us as follows:—"I am at a loss to find any trace of European interest taken in the improvement of cotton growing—to vie with the 'American New Orleans.' At all events I do not know of any, and I will deem it a special favor if you or any of your readers will put me in the way to find those who would like to grow cotton much superior to the present, even if only the country cotton which they might be unable to change, from the fact of their mach

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT TARANTO.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE ITALIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The British Mediterranean Squadron arrived at Taranto, yesterday, and met with a most enthusiastic reception from the multitudes assembled, who cheered the English heartily.

THE DEMONSTRATION: NOT A COUNTER-BLAST.

The *Times* says that though the reception of the British Squadron at Taranto is in no wise a counter-blast to the demonstration at Toulon, it is useless to deny that England highly values the friendship of Italy.

THE COAL STRIKES: RESUMPTION OF WORK.

The price of coal is gradually falling to its normal price owing to the resumption of work in some of the mines.

THE CHOLERA AT GREENWICH.

Two hundred cases and eight deaths have taken place at the Greenwich workhouse. The outbreak is virtually admitted to be cholera.

ILLNESS OF M. GOUNOD.

M. Gounod, the composer, has had a fit of apoplexy at Saint Cloud, and his condition is critical.

THE QUESTION OF A DUTY ON SILVER.

The *Daily News* deprecates a tax being levied on the import of silver into India.

THE MATABELE RISING.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 16.

Fifty picked Volunteers from Westriding are going to Mafeking for temporary enrolment in the Bechuana Police, and one hundred and fifty picked Regulars from the Cape have been ordered to Tati.

THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

Admiral Avellan and the officers of the Russian Squadron at Toulon arrived here to-day, and met with a magnificent reception. Fully one hundred thousand people were at the railway station. The visitors were cheered continuously on their way through the city, which is splendidly decorated in honour of the occasion.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE-WORKS IN A PASSENGER TRAIN.

FIFTEEN PERSONS INJURED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

There has been a serious accident on the East Indian Railway loop line. Just as a train drew upon Bariarpur platform a violent explosion occurred in a third-class carriage full of native passengers.

One of the passengers was attempting to smuggle a lot of fireworks, and among them was a quantity of bombs, when one of the party, apparently not knowing the explosive nature of his neighbour's luggage, lighted a chillum in the compartment.

It is supposed that a spark accidentally fell on the fire-works, causing a terrific explosion, which severely injured fifteen passengers, three of whom are not expected to live, while six others were slightly burnt.

The explosions caused a tremendous panic among the passengers, who rushed out of the train in a great fright. The natives entirely lost their heads. Fortunately there was a native hospital assistant at Bariarpur, who dressed the injuries of as many as he could.

In the meantime all the wounded were got into the train again and hurried on to Jamalpur, where there is a hospital and a European doctor.

The matter has been taken up by the police.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT CALCUTTA.

STRANGE EFFECT OF CHLORODYNE.

Bankipore was to-day the scene of an extraordinary tragedy.

Chapman, a young clerk in the Post Office, fired several shots at his bearer with a sporting rifle, and killed him on the spot.

Chapman has hitherto borne a good character. On the afternoon of the occurrence he had taken over half a bottle of chlorodyne, which seems to have had an unusual effect upon him.

Chapman is now in custody.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

An official telegram, dated Indiki, on the evening of the 14th instant, reports that all are well with the Mission.

No date has been fixed yet for the return of the Mission, but it is rumoured that Sir Mortimer Durand leaves Kabul on the 25th instant.

ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS' CAMP.

The Army Head-Quarters' Camp offices open in Calcutta on the 20th November.

THE FISHERIES' BILL.

It is decided that the Fisheries Bill will not be referred to a Select Committee till the Government of India reach Calcutta.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS ACT.

General Brackenbury will not ask for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Indian Volunteers Act at the next Council meeting as it was at first intended, but he may do so should another Council be held in Simla after the 19th instant.

THE FRONTIER INCIDENT.

There is no further news from Dharwaz, and all is reported to be quiet.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

Sanction has been accorded to the 29th Bombay Infantry and two Squadron of the 7th Bombay Lancers, temporarily located at Quetta, in consequence of the Khelat disturbances, to return to Hyderabad and Jacobabad at an early date.

CRICKET: BARONET *VS.* AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 17.

Play was resumed this morning. Nagar scored 132 runs, Saulez contributing 57, comprising of seven boundary hits, Captain Brom, 14; Mr. Carter, 12; and Mr. Kennedy, 10. All played well. Mistry and Raja bowled well. With 52 to win the Baronet commenced their second innings; and Gagrat and Raja finished up in thirty-five minutes, the former scoring 35, not out. Raja played well for 15, not out.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

The recent Railway Conference at Simla put on record that the circumstances of Indian railways vary so much that it is impossible to fix passenger fares, which shall be applicable to all lines, but that the third-class fare, two pice per mile, was sufficiently low for ordinary purposes, special traffic such as that of pilgrims or planters' coolies being dealt with at the option of the railway concerned.

The Conference further recommended that when a new railway is joined to the older line it should not be compelled to agree to maintain a joint station but should, if desired, have a separate coaching, goods, and booking arrangements of its own. This seems to be a sensible recommendation after experience gained by several of the railways which have been built of late years.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

So far as can be calculated Lord Elgin will arrive at Calcutta about January 24. Lord Lansdowne will leave for England by sea from Calcutta some two days later. These dates are only approximate, but it is expected that the Viceroy-elect will leave England on January 5, at the latest.

THE VICEROY'S BURMA TOUR.

H. E. the Viceroy, according to present arrangements, will leave Simla on Tuesday, November 7 for Agra, where his Excellency halts for a few days. His Excellency will not in any case leave Agra before November 11. If that date be chosen he will proceed direct by rail to Diamond Harbour, arriving there on the night of the 12th, and embarking the following morning on the I. M. S. Warren Hastings for Rangoon, which port he will reach about the 16th. The Burma tour will last three or four weeks, Lord and Lady Lansdowne arriving at Calcutta about the middle of December in time for the drawing-room.

RANGOON, Oct. 17.

It is definitely fixed that H. E. the Viceroy arrives here from Calcutta in I. M. S. Warren Hastings on the 16th November. Amongst those accompanying his Excellency will be General Brackenbury.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here yesterday morning.

PENANG, Oct. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marq Bacquehem from Kobe left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 17.

O. L. steamer Orizaba, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	98 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 15-16
Bar Silver	33 11-16

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT THE NOVELTY.

A capital variety entertainment was given at the Novelty Theatre, last night, in aid of the funds of the Khundalla Nursing Home. The house was packed, and the spirited and interesting entertainment elicited loud applause. A further notice will be given in our next issue.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Communication with Equador interrupted.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi on Thursday the 19th instant at 12th noon.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at 9 a.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	11	24 a.m.	21	5
Teheran	17	2	11 p.m.	...	23
Suez	17	2	50 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 17th October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	36	...	1
„ Karrachee	...	12	...	1
„ Madras	...	43	...	...

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 16.

10 p.m.	81·1

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

6 a.m.	75·0
10 a.m.	82·8
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	84·9

H. M. S. Plassey, under the command of Lieut. F. W. Gunn, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Karachi, which port she left on the 15th instant, at noon. Since she left Bambay, on the 9th June last, she was stationed at Karachi. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

An anecdote is related by our Paris correspondent of Admiral Avelan, who is in command of the Russian squadron shortly to visit Toulon. When, many years ago, he was cruising in the Baltic, as a midshipman, among the men on board his ship was a former captain of a man-of-war, "broken" for insulting an admiral, and reduced to a common seaman. The young officer considered it a sacred duty to treat this unfortunate man with all the kindness consistent with the regulations, and to try everything to start him afresh on his career. A pardon could be granted only for an act of bravery. "Next time a storm comes on," Avelan said to the ex-captain, "I will drop into the sea as if by accident. You will jump in after me, and thus win your epaulettes. This was agreed upon. Some days later, in a squall, the cry was heard, "A man overboard." Avelan had disappeared. The ex-captain jumped over the ship's side, but he was a bad swimmer, and instead of rescuing Avelan, he owed his life to the latter. In due course the commander's report reached the Czar, and the ex-captain was restored to his rank. The captain is now an admiral. The other day he celebrated the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the service by giving a dinner, to which Admiral Avelan was invited, and in the course of an after-dinner speech he publicly thanked his junior colleague for having opened to him the path of honour.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Englishman, Edward Seymour Birch, who has been found dead in a hut in the Calcutta slums, had passed a strange existence during the tast ten years. An Oxford man, he took Orders, but was disgraced for drunkenness. Thereafter he drifted about the world, and eventually landed in India, where he lived on his wits till the time of his death. He had been several times convicted of obtaining money by false pretences, being on one occasion sentenced to a year's imprisonment at the N.-W. P. High Court. Birch was a scholar, of polished manners, and a charming conversationalist.

There is a charitable society at Davos for enabl-poor invalids to avail themselves of the benefits of that fashionable health resort, but Mr. Kennedy in his article in "Longman" does not speak very favourably of its practical operation. The absolutely destitute are not received, and it is thought questionable whether the very poor would not be better at Ventnor. They do not take kindly to foreign cookery, manners, or customs, and, being cut off from friends, are apt to mope. On the other hand, this writer is of opinion that what he calls "the black-coated poor," and governesses, clerks in offices, and all who are accustomed to greater comforts than the very poor enjoy, may expect to derive great and lasting benefit from a visit to Davos, provided that they go before the disease has acquired a firm hold of their system. The rule of the society is that a case should be self-supporting for three months, which means an outlay of at the very least 450 francs for maintenance, in addition to railway and other expenses, before they will grant relief. In any case it is suggested that it would be as well for the applicant to come provided with a certificate from some leading London physician to the effect that in his opinion a winter at Davos would restore the sufferer to health.

To reach the plateau of Mashonaland, either from the East Coast or from the Transvaal, it is necessary (says Mr. Selous in his book published this morning by Rawland Ward and Co., Piccadilly) to cross a low-lying belt of country in which malarial fever is very prevalent from the end of November to the beginning of June; and as it is all-important to anyone intending to take up his residence in Mashonaland to arrive in the country with no fever posion in his system, I strongly advise all intendding immigrants to that country to make their way to the plateau between the months of June and November. Experience has shown that people arrive in Mashonaland in good health and with no fever posion in their systems enjoy perfect health in that country unless exposed to unhealthy conditions; whilst others who have contracted fever in the hot, low-lying country on the east coast, or between the Limpopo and Victoria, suffer from continual relapses when exposed to the cold rarified air of the plateau, and in some cases are never able to regain their health.

A Paris Correspondent writes:—The French exhibitors in the Arts Section at Chicago resented the appointment of a jury by the American management, which, like most foreign exhibitors, they held to be a course unfair to them, and rather than submit to this mock jury they withdrew from the competition. The French Government recognises that they have been shabbily treated, and as a mark of sympathy and encouragement has decided to present every French exhibitor at the Chicago Fine Arts Section with a medal, to perpetuate the memory of their success at the Chicago Exhibition. M. Roger Ballu, Chief Inspector of Fine Arts in France, has acquainted the exhibitors with this by a circular letter, in the course of which he criticises the course taken by the American Committee, and points out by way of consolation that "the superiority of our national art was recognised in a universal and spontaneous manner."

Madame Adam, who has been with M. Millevoye, the ex-Boulangist Deputy of "English Documents" fame, among the most zealous promoters of the Russian alliance, has been rather unfortunate with her latest idea. She opened, our Paris Correspondent tells us, a subscription among the ladies of France to buy several hundreds of badges, of her own design, to be offered to the Russian sailors as a lasting souvenir of their visit to Toulon. The ornament consisted of two sprays of forget-me-not, in enamel, surmounted with a small Imperial flag of Russia, yellow, with the donble-headed eagle. A St. Petersburg Correspondent points out that no Russian sailor will be allowed to accept the little flag, much less to wear it. The Imperial flag is reserved exclusively for the Czar; not even the members of the Imperial family have a right to use it. The national colours of Russia are black, white, and yellow, in horizontal stripes.

The "Dogs of War" have really been slipt. During the late German Army Manœuvres, five trained dogs—two Scotch and three German sheep dogs—were put on trial and acquitted themselves satisfactorily. They carried despatches from out-post to headquarters and vice versa, with both speed and certainty, distinguishing themselves especially by night. As searchers for wounded men their keen scent and instinct were particularly valuable. The Scotch dogs, as was anticipated, display the greater fidelity, while the German trio excel in speed, one of the latter having covered nearly two miles in seven minutes.

The late Mr. Selby's famous record drive from London to Brighton and back was performed, as is well known, with a large number of relays of fresh horses, notwithstanding which fact, it has been totally eclipsed on many occasions by a single man on a little safety bicycle. Now the cyclists are anxious to show what can be done on their machines with relays of men along a great distance. A proposal has been started to see how long it would take to convey a written message from Land's End to John o' Groat's supposing it was passed on from cyclist to cyclist, each man only riding ten miles of the total distance. Supposing this cannot be accomplished on the score of the expense of engaging so large a number of riders, Colonel Savile proposes in "Bicycling News" that a similar experiment should be made on the road from London to Edinburgh, a distance of 400 miles. It is thought that, with ten mile shifts as proposed, the journey could be accomplished in twenty hours.

The Municipal Council in Paris is determined to put down a trade that has been carried on there for a long time past in second-hand immortelles and other tombstone ornaments. Numerous complaints have been made lately on the subject, for it is pointed out that the trade in question offers a direct incentive to churchyard desecration, and, as a matter of fact, it is an extremely common thing nowadays for thieves to climb over the walls or railings into burial places, and despoil the graves. In cases where leases for graves are granted for periods, the wreath and crosses, if not claimed by relatives at the expiration of the term, are removed by a contractor, who is supposed to destroy them by burning. Some suspicion has risen that this contractor's employes have been disposing of them instead to the second-hand dealers, but the Municipal Council gives little credence to this theory, inclining rather to think that the offenders are certain stone-masons, who make a note of the dates when the concessions expire, and claim the ornaments in the name of their patrons. It should be added that some of these ornaments are of a highly ornamental and costly character.

An amusing incident is reported by a Vienna Correspondent to have taken place this week at Miskolcz, in Hungary. A young girl pretended to see the Holy Virgin daily and to have conversations with her. Her mother encouraged the pious who brought presents to her, and when the priests interfered the excited crowd threatened to ill-treat them. Some days ago the would-be saint lay in a coffin in a shroud, and her mother told everybody that the Virgin had told her to die, and would resuscitate her on the third day. There was terrible excitement in the place, and thousands seemed prepared to wait the prescribed three days in prayer and fasting. The local authorities came with a doctor to put a stop to the scandalous affair, and in the presence of the pious crowd the doctor said.—"It is very serious that she died so suddenly. We must have a post-mortem examination." Immediately the young saint sat up in the coffin, crying "Oh, don't cut me up; I can be resuscitated immediately." She was taken to a prison hospital to be examined as to her sanity.

A striking illustration of the mischief of what is known as "the spoils" system in the United States is furnished by a correspondent of the New York "Nation," who draws attentions to the case of the postmaster at Nantasket, Massachusetts. This unfortunate official, who is described as a "Republican, but in no sense an offensive partisan," was appointed by President Arthur, and held his office through the whole of Mr. Cleveland's first term and through Mr. Harrison's term—in all about nine years. When he was appointed the office was a small one, but it has increased during his term, until the number of letterss is double what it was when he was appointed. Moreover, nine-tenths of the residents using the office have, without regard to party considerations, signed a remonstrance against his removal, and a number of well-known business men of Boston, Democrats and Republicnns who are summer residents, have written stating that he ought to be retained in office. For all this the unfortunate Republican postmaster of Nantasket has just been removed to make way for a Democratic applicant, who, it is affirmed, though in other regards a worthy person, is unable from lack of education to perform the duties himself.

The measures taken by the authorities in the Caucasus for the suppression of brigandage have proved so far unavailing. Recently three mounted police started from Sangesurk in pursuit of a small band of robbers, who had during the previous night committed a double murder with robbery. In the afternoon the pursuers fell into an ambush laid by the brigands, and two were shot dead. The third raised an alarm, and with a number of villagers again went in pursuit. In the scrimmage the leader of the band was killed, two of his followers were wounded and made prisonsrs, and the rest escaped. On the same day, two officers, accompanied by two Cossack orderlies, left Batoum for Artvin. After getting into the hills, the party overtook a country waggon. They negotiated with the waggoner for seats on his soft haysacks, and handed their horses over to the care of the Cossacks. The latter had fallen a little way behind, and at a turn in the mountain road they were suddenly attacked by brigands. One of the Cossacks was short dead; the other was wounded and flung into a ravine. The robbers made off with the horses. The wounded Cossack avers that this band were all Turks, and spoke Turkish among themselves.

At the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists, M. Zola delivered in French an address on "Anonymity in Journalism." He contrasted the anonymity which prevails in England with the universal practice of signed articles in France, and recognised the British usage, so far as comment on public affairs is concerned, as a natural phase of journalistic evolution of the country; but he expressed his surprise that the same usage should prevail in regard to literary and artistic criticism, which, in his view, derived much of its weight from the personal authority and established ability of the critic. In conclusion, M. Zola dwelt on the important results that might possibly follow the holding of international congresses of journalists.

Mr. Falconnier, an architect of Lyons, has devised a new product especially for building purposes, and that is bricks of glass filled with air. It was on the occasion of the construction of a verandah that the idea occurred to him to replace the thin walls of iron and glass, which appeared to him flimsy, by something stronger and thicker, and it was thus that the blown glass brick was conceived. These bricks are nothing more than bottles, blown like ordinary bottles, but to which certain forms (cubical, hexagonal, etc.) are given in order to permit of assembling them. It will be understood that, thus formed, these bricks fulfil the role of double windows and constitute an excellent preservative against cold as well as against heat. They are, moreover, very good insulators of humidity and noise. From an aesthetical standpoint, they lend themselves very well to the decoration of buildings either by their form or their colour.

Mr. E. Frankland, writing to the London *Times* on the condition of the water of the holy well of Zem-Zem, used by the Mahomedan pilgrims at Mecca, says:—"A sample of the water came to me through the India Office. It was full of dead microbes and contained, in an equal volume, considerably more animal matter than is found in average London sewage. In addition, it afforded evidence of previous pollution with an amount of such matter at least six times as great as that contained in an equal volume of average London sewage. The water has been again, quite recently, analysed by Colonel Bonkowski Bey, consulting chemist to his Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. His results confirm my own analysis. They show that the water is still abominably polluted by excrementitious matters. The surroundings of this well are such as would be likely to impart to the water these dangerous ingridients. Mecca appears to have no sewerage system, all foul matters being buried in the earth within or near the city. Hence the foulness of the water percolating into the well through this mass of corruption. Colonel Bonkowski Bey informs me that Mecca is supplied with water of excellent quality; but, of course, the pilgrims are bound to drink at the holy well. Tens of thousands of pilgrims continue to die of cholera at Mecca and to spread the disease elsewhere; but, so far as I know, no measures have been taken to prevent pollution, and Mecca continues to be a cholera-centre.

The "degeneracy of the race" is a favourite topic of the "silly season." Opinions are divided. The youth and smallness of the modern British soldier are used as arguments in favour of degeneracy, whilst athletic records and the increased stature of women are urged as proof of our improvement in physique. Probably the vigour of the upper and middle classes is increasing, that of the working classes being stationary, whilst a fringe is deteriorating, owing to the modern crowding of the agricultural population to the towns. From this fraction of the population, apparently, a considerable percentage of our recruits are drawn. Anyone who saw the tennis tournament in Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, last week, must have been struck by extraordinary proficiency of the women. Take them out of the skirts which handicap them, and ladies like Mrs. Hillyard and Miss Shackles would want few points from the best men. As it is, they play half-volleys with equal skill. There is no evidence of degeneracy in lawn tennis, at all events. One wonders with what eyes our great-grandmothers would behold the cat-like activity of their descendants in the tennis courts! Tennis, at all events, should send forward some excellent atavistic propensities into the future.

A prominent manufacturer of artificial eyes has unburdened himself to "The Optician" on what he considers a grievance. He says that the public, and therefore opticians, will no longer pay the price for a good and well-made article, and that the market is being flooded with "cheap foreign rubbish." He alleges that the cheap eyes crack after very few weeks' wear. Pursuing the subject further, we are informed that summer time is the best season for the sale of artificial eyes. People are at that time of the year more particular as to their appearance, and discover more readily that the artificial eye is beginning to lose its pristine perfection. Another point is that there are many people walking about whose outward appearance suggests that they are in full possession of both visual organs, but have not even one. "I have fitted," said the manufacturer, "scores of people with two glass eyes." The innocent deception is the more successfully carried out owing to the fact that the blind, from force of habit no doubt, look, or appear to look, one full in the face when talking.

A Doctor, writing in a medical newspaper, says:—"An immense number of people sleep on the left side, and this is the most common cause of the unpleasant taste in the mouth in the morning, which is generally attributed to dyspepsia. If a meal has been taken within two or three hours of going to bed, to sleep on the left side is to give the stomach a task which is difficult in the extreme to perform. The student of anatomy knows that all food leaves the stomach on the right side, and hence the sleeping on the left side soon after eating involves a sort of pumping operation which is anything but conducive to sound repose. The action of the heart is also interfered with considerably, and the lungs are unduly compressed. It is probable that laying on the back is the most natural position, but few men can rest easily so, and hence it is best to cultivate the habit of sleeping on the right side."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th October 1893:—

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, No. 2378-24, dated 6th October 1893, forwarding an estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,840-7-6, called for in T. R. No. 294, dated 19th September 1893, for constructing culverts under the proposed reclamation marked D on plan No. 3557-D, in continuation of culverts Nos. 2 and 3 under the new road between Tank Bunder Causeway and Kala Chowkie. The Chairman said that in his note, dated 4th May 1893, recited in the preamble of T. R. No. 134 of 9th May 1893, he recommended that the estimate, amounting to Rs. 22,000, submitted by the Engineer for deepening the Timber Hards, marked C on plan No. 3557-D, east of the proposed new road and south of Frere Canals, and reclaiming thereby the areas marked D on the plan, including a width of 200 feet, for a length of about 1,250 feet along the east side of the proposed new road, be approved, and pointed out that the deepening of the Timber Hards marked C and reclaiming the areas marked U will serve the threefold purpose of—reclaiming the land east of the road with an extensive frontage, the area being about 28,710 square yeards; deepening the Timber Hards—a work represented for years past as urgently necessary for the convenience of the timber trade; and increasing the scour through the channel of approach to the Frere Canals; and that the last purpose is, in fact, a part of the scheme for improvements to the Frere Canals, but it is auxiliary thereto and can be more properly treated as part of the present scheme, as it reclaims a large area with frontage on the proposed new road.

Resolution—The estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,840, is sanctioned, and the work should be proceeded with. Sanction is also accorded to the estimates, amounting to Rs. 22,000, for deepening the Timber Ponds CC, and reclaiming thereby the areas marked D on plan No. 3557-D, for a width of 200 feet, along the east side of the proposed new road (*vide* item (3) of preamble of T. R. No. 134, dated 9th May 1893). That work may also be proceeded with.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 4th October 1893, reporting with reference to T. R. No. 302, dated 26th September 1893, that it is not advisable to make a rule as to the double purchase of the Dock capstans being used when a vessel of a certain tonnage not under her own steam, is passing the gates, as it is very seldom that the full power of the capstans is required, and the single power is generally more useful than the double power.

Resolution—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Superintendent of Stamps, No. 2175, dated 9th September 1893, inquiring, with reference to the Trustees' proposals for a renewal of the contract with Government for landing stores of their Civil Departments, whether the Trustees are ready to accept the following addition to their conditions, disclaiming responsibility of loss of stamps, of the words—"provided they are able to prove that, whilst the package has been in their charge they have taken the amount of care of it described in section 151 of the Indian Contract Act." Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 6829, dated 3rd October 1893. Read section 151 of the Indian Contract Act IX of 1872.

Resolution—The Trustees adhere to their former decision, and decline all responsibility for stamps and stamped paper shipped as ordinary cargo.

Read letter from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., dated 9th October 1893, forwarding a copy of a letter, published by Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Baker in the *British Medical Journal*, relative to the outbreak of quotidian ague on board the s. s. "Soindia," the s. s. "Peninsular," the s. s. "Eden Hall," and the s. s. "Knight Templar," soon after they had left Bombay, with a view to inquiries being made into the matter; and requesting that steps be taken to ascertain if the state of the Docks had anything to do with the outbreak of the disease. Read letter of Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Baker, above referred to.

Resolution—Copies to be forwarded to the Health Officer of the Port, with a request that he will favour the Trustees with a report on the question after instituting the necessary inquiries.

The following papers were laid on the table:—Letters from the Port Officer, dated 28th September 1893, and the Acting Engineer, dated 4th October 1893, reporting that the patch of rock off Calicut Street has been removed to below 62·00 T.H.D., as ordered in Trustees' Resolution No. 278, dated 5th September 1893, and that the buoy placed to mark the rock will be removed.

Statement of toll on carts collected for the Municipality at Mahim and Sion causeways from 1st September to 1st October 1893. It amounts to Rs. 1,260-8-0.

Statement of Cottons, Twist, and Metals in Post Trust Warehouses during September 1893:—

	September 1893.	September 1892.
Cotton, bales	9,074	16,216
Do. cases	11,440	16,130
Twist, bales	2,740	2,625
Copper, tons	322¼	262
Yellow metal, tons	278¼	284

Pilotage Statements:—

	For week ended 6th Sept. 1893.	For week ended 6th Sept. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	14
„ „ out of „	15	17
„ transported	13	13
„ attended to	3	2
„ warped	4	none

Statement of vessels using Port Trust Docks:—

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	4	4
„ left	4	11
„ remaining in dock	6	7

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	7
„ left	7	4
„ remaining in dock	7	11

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week ended 7th October, 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S s LaSoyne	2,248	2 days.
R I M Ship Lawrence	Docked 90275	1 day.
S s Tadri	at 64	1 day.
S s Karli	one time. 69	1 day.

BOMBAY ROVERS ASSOCIATION FOOT-BALL TOURNAMENT.

The first round of ties will be played off in the following order, *viz*:—

Monday 23rd—Rovers *vs.* Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Tuesday 24th—Welsh Regiment *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana.

Wednesday 25th—Loyal North Lancashire *vs.* Royal Artillery.

Thursday 26th—Lancashire Fusiliers *vs.* Durham Light Infantry.

The kick-off, will be each evening, at 4-30.

Who would have imagined at the period of the Franco-German war that twenty-three years later a daily newspaper, expressing sentiments of respect and good feeling towards the German race, would be published in Berlin in the French language? This, however, is what has really happened. The "Journal de Berlin" of which the first number reaches us, is designed to make German affairs better known to French readers, whose own papers have hitherto devoted but little space to them, and moreover, have not been particularly well informed, while at the same time it is intended to provide German readers who are sufficiently familiar with French with the latest news from France, especially of a literary character. The editor declares positively that, although written in French, his paper will always be inspired by German patriotic sentiments. If, he says, he can succeed in removing a number of old-fashioned prejudices against Germany which exist abroad, and particularly in France, he will be proud of the work he has undertaken. Everything about the "Journal de Berlin" is French except the type and style of composition, which are unmistakably German.

The tallest building in Stockholm is the huge iron lattice-work tower of the Central Telephone Depot. Myriads of wires run from it, darkening the air. Every one in Sweden uses the telephone, and uses it moreover very much. A writer in "The Cornhill," who has been sojourning in a boarding-house in the Swedssh capital, declares that the most significant feature in the routine of the establishment was its never-ending telephonic babble. When he awoke in the morning it was to hear the jingle of the bells in the corridor outside his room and the iteration of the word "hvad?" (what?). One morning he asked the landlord, who was at the machine, what it all ment. His wife, he replied, was buying some scores and was telling him about them and their prices, and he on his part was shouting back to tell her in which particulars the prices seemed reasonable and in which unreasonable. Another day the writer's londlord went a sledge drive into the country. When he had been gone two hours the telephone began to be annoying, and his wife stayed at it a long time crying, "Oh!" and "ah!" and "yes" and "no." 'It is mensieur,' explained a young lady who happened to be standing by. "He is resting for dinner at—and is informing madame about the incidents of his excursion and the details of the meal that is being prepared for him."

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THIRD TIES.—FIRST ROUND.

2ND BOMBAY LANCERS *vs.* 1ST HYDERABAD CONTINGENT CAVALRY.

The third match of the tournament resulted in a huge surprise. The Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry from Aurungabad were to a great extent an unknown quantity, and it may be for this reason that they were made such hot favourites by the public, who thought rather slightingly of the chances of the Lancers from Poona. It was with feelings of surprise mixed with disappointment therefore that the men from Aurungabad were seen to go down time after time before the compact attack of their Poona opponents who eventually won a most signal victory by six goals to one. The causes which combined to bring about this result were many. The Aurungabad men were inferiorly mounted, some of their ponies being no more than little Deccani tats, which though wiry and clever, were outpaced by the speedier Arabs of their opponents; but this was not the chief reason for the defeat of the Contingent Cavalry, who lost some splendid opportunities by the reckless way in which each man played for his own hand, totally ignoring the value of combination. Though it may appear cruel to say so, it is nevertheless true that to the spectators, the individual members seemed to be playing for effect. Some of their runs were really brilliant, but a want of proper backing up, and the error of hitting too hard, and not always in a line for goal rendered all these fine displays profitless. They played round the field and not up and down, and thus though putting in a lot of really fine work missed the great object of the game which is of course to score. It is but just to them however to say that they had some extraordinary bad luck, and three at least of the subsidiaries they struck missed the true line by a hair's breadth. The Bombay Lancers on the other hand showed capital combination, and made the greatest use of the superiority of their ponies. A noticeable feature of their game was the wonderful and complete hustling of Gabb, the No. 1, who so effectually hampered the Aurungabad back, that he was for more than three-quarters of the play almost a cipher in the field. Gabb also displayed very capable all round prowess, and when well on the ball rode and hit with such dash as to astonish those who knew him best. He worked very hard throughout, and may be said to have borne the heat and burthen of the day. Colonel Jones played a skilful correct game, and age seems unable to dim the eye or weaken the muscles of this brilliant player. He was always in his place, and hit with truly wonderful accuracy of aim. Griffiths only occasionally played up to his great reputation, and he was sometimes mounted on such sluggish ponies, that even the Deccani tats of Mirza Beg rode rings round him. His back play was not always of the surest; but he did once or twice show up with exceptional brilliancy. For the losers, Mirza Beg and Armstrong played best, and with a little luck their vigorous hitting and hard riding must have put a very different complexion on the game. The nature of the play was fast and open and every round teemed with incident. The Aurungabad men played pluckily to the bitter end, and so fierce were their attacks, that even in the last round the spectators did not despair of seeing them, if not equalise matters, at any rate materially reduce the lead of their opponents. But theirs was undisciplined and misdirected valour, which failed against the compact formation opposed to them. The crowd which witnessed the match was of very large dimensions, and the interest was well sustained to the end of the chapter.

The following were the teams:—

2ND BOMBAY LANCERS	1ST HYDERABAD CONTINGENT CAVALRY.
Capt. C. W. W. Gabb, A.-D.-C.	Ressaldar Mirza Karim Beg
Lt.-Col. W. H. D. Jones.	Kote Duffr. Mir Hidayat Ali.
Surg.-Capt. R.W.S. Lyons.	Lt. A. K. Armstrong, (capt.)
Lt. G. Griffith, (capt).	Lt. J. L. Orr.

Umpires: Major Beatson and Mr. Cecil Gray.

First Quarter.—The Aurungabad men got the best of the first *melee*, out of which Mirza Beg whipped off with the ball, and eluding Griffith had a clear run for goal, but for some reason or other he tried a very long shot and the ball rolled wide of the posts over the subsidiary line. The determined efforts of Mirza Beg and Armstrong compelled the Lancers to act on the defensive till at last the ball was struck behind. Griffith who put it into play, and ran clean through his opponents, and thanks to the splendid hustling of Gabb, who never allowed Orr to use his stick, the Poona back got a fine run over the whole length of the ground, and hit the first goal for his side. Aurungabad lost this point by a dangerous piece of play, which they repeated constantly when the ball was to be brought out, they all crowded up as near as they could to the back line, for the chance of stopping it short and having a smart hit for the posts. This left their back quite unsupported, and when the ball was sent well over the ground, Gabb rode the back off, and gave one of his team a comparatively easy run for goal. When the ball was restarted some fast play ensued now at this side of the field now at the other, neither side could claim any advantage till Jones who seemed to be ubiquitous and was playing as correct as the book, sprinted up the left side, and made a well-directed shot for the posts. It only just missed, but a subsidiary was signalled to the credit of Poona. Armstrong whose clean hard hitting was much applauded tried hard to get on terms with the enemy, but in all his many good runs was brought up in time by Lyons, and not having a supporter handy, the ball was returned. The round ended leaving the advantage with Poona. Score: 2nd Lancers—Goal, 1; subsidiary, 1; Hyderabad Contingent—Subsidiary 1.—Time, 12 mins. and 40 secs.

Second Quarter.—Hyderabad was so nippy in the beginning of this period that the hopes of their supporters began to brighten. Hidayat Ali got clear away from the middle ground, and though hustled by Griffith should have scored. A bit of bad luck gave the Lancers a chance, which they did not let slip them. Armstrong, who was very dangerous, at a critical moment broke his stick. Lyons collared the ball and passed to Jones, who thundered down the field, in great style,

ogether gave the Hyderabadees the slip ones scored very neatly. Before the bout d Lyons taking advantage of the indecision of matrong got a free run and struck the fifth goal or his side. Score: 2nd Lancers—Goals, 5; subsidiary 1; Hyderabad Contingent—Subsidiary, 4. Time, 33 mins. and 40 secs.

FOURTH QUARTER.—It was impossible for the Aurangabad men to pull up lost ground in the six minutes of play that was left, but Armstrong and Orr playing very forward broke through the barriers and Orr claimed a goal for his side off a good pass from his partner. Then Poona once more assumed the aggressive and before the bell rang out time Lyons scored again and the Bombay Lancers won a great victory by six goals and 3 subsidiaries against one goal and 4 subsidiaries.

The game this afternoon will be between :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* RIFLE BRIGADE.

Black and Yellow.	Black and Green.
Mr J Fairclough	Capt F E Lawrence (capt)
Mr J F N Graham	Lieut G Paley
Mr Cecil Gray	Lieut R Alexander
Mr F A Prevost (capt)	Lieut G L Paget

Umpires: Major Beatson and Captain Leeky.

THE OBJECTS OF THE INDIAN FISHERIES BILL.

SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS explained the object and scope of the Fisheries Bill at Thursday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla. He said that, legislation was necessary becuse throughout India fish forms one of the most important food supplies of many classes, and there is ample evidence that they are destroyed and are becoming in many places less abundant. India is not yet ripe for elaborate legislation on the lines followed in the United Kingdom, and perhaps will never require to be dealt with on the same lines. The Bill about to be introduced is made up of three parts. It is intended to forbid absolutely the use of explosives and poisonous substances for the purpose of catching fish; secondly, to re-enact with slight modifications, an Act (No. 2) passed by the Bengal Government in 1889 for the prevention of poaching in private waters, and make the application general throughout India, the only material modification being the omission of the clause about ingress and egress; and the third portion of the Bill relates to waters which are the property of the State and are controlled by the State for owners, and prohibits the use of fixed engines for the capture of fish, the construction of wire, the use of nets with smaller mesh than a minimum to be specified in the rules, and the diversion or baling of water for the purpose of catching fish. The rules may also prescribe a close season on such waters for all, or any kinds of fish, others may even prohibit their capture or sale during such close season, and may even prohibit fishing altogether for a period not exceeding two years. It is intended that this power to make rules for the strict control of fishing shall be applied with great caution, and is restricted for the present to a few selected hill streams and head waters, to which many of the species of fish most prized for food resort for spawning purposes, and in which owing to the small size of the river beds, their capture is easy. The principle and ultimate object, of course, is to protect spawning fish and young fry in such localities and at such time when they obviously need protection, but another and not unimportant object is to gain information and experience as to the sort of protection needed. As to private rights and customary practices (if any) which the public interests require to be controlled, and as to the best lines on which any more elaborate or extensive legislation (if such be required) may hereafter be based, it seems tolerably certain that no restrictions on either are necessary or practicable. On large river of a plain, country they are not required, because the spawning season seems to be coincident with the monsoon, when natural floods provide an adequate protection. They would not be possible because when such rivers are in freshets no such small conservancy staff as the State can afford would be able to exercise any effective control. These considerations practically confine the issues involved to smaller rivers or head waters, and even as regards them it was desired to proceed cautiously and tentatively. Sir Philip said that he had been warned from several quarters that there would be great difficulty in discovering State waters, even for such limited and experimental treatment, but he was sanguine enough to hope that there are many private riparian proprietors with sufficient public spirit and intelligence to come forward and co-operate with the State for the important purpose in view. Ultimate benefit to themselves should in most cases be a sufficient inducement: but special circumstances may justify the Local Government in taking lease of private water or otherwise securing its control for reasonable consideration. He could only add that if his expectations in this respect were disappointed it might become necessary to undertake further legislation for the purpose of expropriating private rights of fishery and perhaps even, in the last resort, for asserting the supreme rights of the State. At present, however, Government prefer trusting to voluntary co-operation of those privately interested. As regards the several objects to which the rules may be directed, and which have already been enumerated, he did not think any detailed explanation was called for. The power entrusted to local Governments is merely permissive, and they may be trusted to exercise it with due regard to local circumstances and practices hitherto permitted. The necessity of satisfying the Governor-General in each case will itself go far to ensure caution. There is, however, one point on which he found serious misgivings have been repeatedly put forward and, that is the prescription of a minimum mesh for nets. This indeed was one of the points upon which the Members' Conference was convened at Delhi in 1888 to discuss the whole subject. They were unable to agree, but in must be remembered that they were considering a comprehensive measure which was to have universal application. So far as he was aware, it has never been disputed that at certain times and places it is absolutely necessary to regulate the mesh of the nets, and if so, surely it is required when young fry lately hatched are descending to large rivers where they may have some chance of attaining maturity.

The Bill was introduced.

INTENSE excitement has been caused throughout Tasmania by a deliberate attempt to wreck the express train from Launceston to Hobart, last night, (the 36th ult.) at the Horseshoe-bridge, over he valley of the Jordan, near Bridgewater. On the bridge, which is about 100 feet above the level of the valley, some person had knocked the fish plates of the rails for a considerable distance, and in addition, a number of sleepers and other obstacles had been placed accross the rails, the obstruction extending for nearly half a mile. Fortunately the driver of the express discovered the danger ahead in time to avert a terrible catastrophe. As it was, the escape was simply marvellous. The engine could not be completely stopped in time, and fell over on its side, lying on the rails of the ruined bridge, with a yawning chasm 100 feet deep below. By great good fortune none of the carriages left the rails; the vacum brake, when applied, stopping the train in less than its own length, and thus preserving it from an awful plunge. It is supposed that this diabolical attempt at wholesale murder was made with the design of injuring the railway officials known to be on the train in revenge for recent retrenchments. The Government has offered a reward of £500 for the detection of the miscreant who attempted the crime, and the police, it is reported, have a clue to his identity.

IF the French Government are really desirous of ridding themselves of their criminal population, it seems as though they will have to find a more suitable place of transportation than Cayenne. The number of escapes from this penal settlement has attained alarming proportions. So confident are the old hands of their ability to make good their escape that some of them openly say so; and defy the police when they are recaptured for some fresh offence. A waiter named Capy, who has just been arrested for robbing his master, the proprietor of the Cafe de l'Ecole Centrale, in the Rue de Turbigo, in Paris, boldly avowed on being arrested that he was an escaped gaolbird ("cheval de retour evade"). "You may send me back to Cayenne," he declared, "but I shall soon be with you, again, now I know my way about." From a narrative of his experiences, which this engaging person also volunteerd, it would seem, however, that there is some risk in running away from Cayenne, although so many succeed in the attempt. He had, he said, to traverse two forests, each of which was a fortnight's march in length, and during a whole month he risked being devoured by wild beasts or either killed or returned to the French police by savages. Reaching the coast, Capy embarked for Hayti on an English vessel, and from Hayti he returned to France. This he was enabled to do with the savings he had made out of his earnings as a convict. The[illegible]me he was sent out it was for robbery [illegible]mpted murder.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS WRITING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, and Rao Saheb Morar Rao, of the Reserve Police Force, charged Kanji Dharumsey and three other Gujerati Hindus, with inciting to riot by publishing a seditious pamphlet, and offering the same for sale to the public, in August last.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the first accused; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Khursedji Shroff, solicitor, represented the second and the third accused. The fourth accused was represented by Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law.

Cassum Khumissa was called and cross-examined. In answer to Mr. Balkrishna's questions the witness said he was about twenty-seven years old. He has been dealing in charcoal since he attained his majority. He paid five rupees as income-tax every six months. He knew Mr. Brewin for a long time, but he was not in the habit of going to his bungalow. He had known Mr. Brewin as a police officer. Mr. Brewin knew the witness since he gave him the book. Mr. Brewin was given the book at five o'clock in the afternoon. He could read and write Gujerati. He was giving his evidence in Gujerati. The book given to Mr. Brewin was handed over to the witness by Hajee Oomer Tarmahomed. The pamphlet was given to the witness by Hajee Oomer about quarter or half an hour before it was given to Mr. Brewin. Witness took no part in the late riots. As a good sensible man he condemned the riots whether commenced by Hindus or Mahomedans. He disapproved of the actions of the rioters. Whatever be the incitement or excitement witness would not commit riot, but others who might be disposed might commit riots. If somebody said anything wrong to witness, it would be necessary for the witness to go to the police and inform them. There were many persons who would commit riot, but witness belonged to the class of merchants, who would never commit riots.

Mr. Balkrishna: Since the last hearing, had you any communication with a police officer?—No.

Do you mean to say that even in the Court you had no conversation with any police officer?—No.

Did you not meet a police officer at the foot of the stairs of the court-house who told you that you made a mistake with regard to the colour of the wrapper of the pamphlet handed over to Mr. Brewin?—No.

Did not Mr. Brewin come to you and say so?—No.

Is there anything against the Mahomedans in the first piece?—I do not understand this poem well.

It is more difficult to understand Gujerati poetry than prose?—It is.

There is a line which reads that Hindus and Mahomedans should unite together and live in peace and harmony?—There is such a line, but after that the Mahomedans are slapped with a shoe. (Laughter.)

There is one line on page six, which says that mutual friendship is good?—Yes, this is good advice.

On the eighth page of the pamphlet read the third line, what does it mean?—It means that Ghattis and Kamattees broke the line of rioters.

On the ninth page read the line I point out, and tell me what it means?—It means that "there is no good fighting?" You show me all the good pieces, but why don't you touch the passages I object to.

How far have you read the pamphlet?—Up to the end of the *puth* (hymn) on the tenth page.

Is there anything against the Mahomedans in the *puth*?—Yes.

Point it out?—The first four and the two last lines are against the Mahomedans.

Why?—Because the Ghatis and Kamattees are told not to fear death and fight again.

Have you read any Gujerati works?—When I attended school I learnt Gujerati poetry.

Have you read poems of Narmada Shanker?—No.

Read the thirteenth hymn, and tell me what it means?—I have learnt as far as the Gujerati fourth standard.

Who were the persons that collected together to hear you read?—I cant say.

Were they all charcoal merchants?—I cannot say that.

Did you invite them to hear it?—No, but they came there to hear me.

The following questions were put to the witness in cross-examination by Mr. Russell:—

Have you spoken to Mr. Brewin before you gave him the pamphlet?—No.

Mr. Brewin talked with you yesterday in this Court?—Yes, the only conversation was that Mr. Brewin said "Hullo you have come here."

When did he say that?—When I entered the courthouse yesterday.

How long have you known Haji Oomer?—For many years.

You live in Kolsa Moholla?—Yes.

Haji Oomer gave you the book quarter of an hour before Mr. Brewin came?—Yes.

Had you ever seen or heard of the pamphlet before that?—No.

Haji Oomer gave the book to you on the road?—Yes, I took it, and went into the coffee-shop, and began to read it.

How many Mahomedans were there in the coffee shop?—Twenty-five to thirty.

Did they remain in the shop or come out in the street when Mr. Brewin came?—They remained in the shop. They were all standing around me.

You read the only two inflammatory passages to them?—No, I read as far as the hymn on the tenth page.

Did you read that part of the poem, which recommended people to cease from strife?—Yes.

Did you read it out aloud?—Yes, so as to enable them to hear me.

You say they got excited?—Yes, they did.

What induced you to read it out to them?—To show them that such and such a thing was written against the Mahomedans.

Did you read as to excite them?—No, only to inform the Mahomedans. This was written against us and do you mean to say that I should not inform my co-religionists?

Your object in reading it aloud was to excite them, you yourself having got excited?—My object was to finish the whole poem.

But you did not finish it?—No, because when I reached as far as the ninth page I noticed there was commotion amongst the crowd.

Why did you read it aloud?—If a person like you is anxious to know what is there in a book I would read it to him.

Did anybody ask you to read it aloud?—Yes. People asked me, does it refer to the riots? I said yes; it is an account of the terrible riot.

Where did you read it?—In the street in front of the shop.

Who were there among the crowd, can you tell me that?—Currim Haji Mahomed was there. I do not remember the name of any other person.

Did you read the poem in proper tune?—No, not in proper tune.

Where did you borrow the gold embroidery turban and coat?—They are mine.

Mr. Cursondas Chubildas cross-examined the witness as follows:—

What did Haji Oomer say when he handed over the book to you?—He said nothing. He said this is an account of the riots.

How did you come here to-day when you were not served with a summons?—A police sepoy came to call me.

When?—When my statement was taken down.

You made additional statement?—No. My statement was taken down only once.

The man that came to call you was a jemadar?—Yes.

Have you ever been fined?—No.

The legal gentlemen refused to cross-examine other witnesses, and the Public Prosecutor intimated that he would call Mr. Baba Luxmon, Chief Translator, Presidency Police Courts, as a witness to prove the translation put in by the prosecution.

The case was then adjourned until 2-30 this afternoon.

M. VAVASSEUR, Mayor of the Second Arrondissement in Paris, announces his intention of trying an interesting experiment in the interests of the working classes. For some time past he has had under his direction a free employment registry, which is said to have proved of great public utility. What he proposes to do now is to publish lists of persons seeking situations and employers seeking assistants, and these lists are to be exhibited in suitable frames in at least three frequented public places. Care is to be taken that the spot selected in each case shall be near a street lamp, and that the lists shall be so placed that they can be read by night as well as by day. Any one sending a notice before five o'clock can have it exhibited the same day. Advertisements received later than five o'clock will be published early the following morning. No charge will be made, and they will remain on the list for a week, unless the advertiser gives notice either that he wants it withdrawn sooner, or that he would like to have it renewed. It is not intended to include domestic servants in the scheme, presumably because they have little or no difficulty in finding employment.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AND THE AGE QUESTION.

THE second examination under the new regulations for entrance into the Indian Civil Service took place in London a few weeks ago, and the results have just been published by the Civil Service Commissioners, writes the London Correspondent of the "Pioneer." It will be remembered that the object of the Secretary of State in raising the age limit of candidates to 23 was to enable men who had gone through the full curriculum at Oxford and Cambridge to compete with every reasonable prospect of success, and with the coming into force of the revised regulations last year there began a battle between Universities and crammers, the development of which is of high interest as affecting the future character of the ruling bureaucracy in India. The private tutors were rather heavily handicapped in the beginning, because the scheme of the new examination was drawn up with the express object of favouring the great seats of learning, it being assumed that a University training would better fit a man for the trying ordeal of an Indian career than any sort of instruction that he might receive elsewhere. The opening skirmish immediately after the promulgation of the new decree last year, served, however, to lend colour to the scepticism of many who, with a high appreciation of the resources of the private tutors, ventured to predict that the schemes so carefully laid at Oxford to improve the crammer off the face of the metropolis would in all probability be doomed to failure as so many similar schemes since the era of competitive examinations first set in have failed before. On that occasion the crammers distinctly held their own in a contest fought on territory which their opponents had had an opportunity of carefully mapping out beforehand. This year, as I am informed the same story has repeated itself. There were 56 vacancies offered for competition, and of these at least 37 have fallen to the private coaching establishments, leaving nineteen places only to be shared between the ancient (and modern) places of learning. Some interesting points bearing on the present aspect of the scholastic battle, and on the "personnel" of the Indian Civil Service of the future are brought out in the following account of a chat which I had a day or two ago with the Rev. H. P. Gurney, M.A., of Powis Square, whose firm achieved a signal success at the late examination, and who is well qualified to speak regarding the working of the new regulations from the private tutor's standpoint. His remarks regarding the growing unpopularity of the East as a career deserve to be taken to heart at Westminster, at a time when recent events have shown the vital necessity of strengthening, rather than weakening, the European element in the Covenanted Civil Service in India:—

"Yes," said Mr. Gurney in reply to my inquiries, "we have done better than ever; it has been a record year for Powis Square. Of course, as you may perhaps have heard, the University Commissioners are doing all they can to minimise our success. They have asserted that of all our successful pupils—34, in number—not a single one was with us as far back as 1891. Well, I have taken the trouble to go over the dates when our Fellows first joined, and I find that no less than fifteen were reading with us during or before the year in question. That, I think, is a very fair proportion. And there were only six men of the whole lot who came to us later than the beginning of June; while several men who joined us rather late had been studying with us before under the old regulations and, having been to Oxford, came back to us as soon as the term was over.

Is the falling off of candidates which set in with the new regulations still noticeable this year?

Yes. Last year, you know, there were only 59 competitors for 33 places. Well, I am told that three days before the list closed on the present occasion Mr. Lockhart, Secretaryof the Commission, went to certain colleges at Cambridge and said "There are only 45 entered for 56 places. Pray do your best to induce promising young men from your college to enter." The result of Mr. Lockhart's fishing tour round Oxford and Cambridge was that they whipped up about 125 candidates. But then, if I am rightly informed, a good many of these were "scratched" before the examination came off, and several others could not be considered serious candidates at all. One of the examiners told a pupil of mine that the serious candidates only numbered 85.

Is that very much below the former average?

A good deal. Why, under the old regulations, we rarely had less than 200, and generally it was nearer 300.

And how did the papers strike the non-University candidates?

I do not desire to cast the slightest reflection on the Commissioners, who do their duty admirably according to their lights; but our Fellows complain that they do everything they can to favour the Oxford men at everybody else's expense: in fact they make no secret of their intention to do so. Both the Commissioners are Oxford men, and while they mean to be scrupulously fair, they are guided by the feeling that the finest University in the world is Oxford; that the finest young men are Oxonians, and that the best studies are Oxford studies. Nothing that is taught outside is, in their eyes, of the slightest consequence. Then it is quite plain that the subjects for Oxford Greats are distinctly favoured. Take, for instance, political science. I am told that in the late papers in that subject there was only one question in jurisprudence—a most important branch of the science—and that full marks could have been scored by merely reading the two books taken up for Oxford Greats. Yet this particular subject is studied at Oxford in a much more superficial way than at Cambridge where some fifteen or sixteen books are taken up.

And how did Oxford come off in the struggle, aided by all these marks of favouritism?

As far as I kow, only three candidates, besides our 34, came from private tutors, and that would leave 19 to be divided among the Universities—Oxford, Cambridge, London, Dublin, and the rest. The greater proportion would be from Oxford. Altogether there were 27 candidates who had been at Oxford, and of these 12 were specially prepared. I only know of one Cambridge man who was not specially prepared; eight got in. Thus there were 35 University men who sought special preparation outside. Of my own pupils fifteen had never been to either University.

That is certainly conclusive as showing that non-University men can still compete with no slight prospect of success. Who are these University Commisioners, by the way, who are doing their best to extirpate the crammer.

One of them is Mr. W. E. Coulthorpe, Fellow of New College, a scholar and a gentleman, and quite straight. But, when I complained of the great advantage given to the Universities under the new scheme, he said: "What is the use of a mathematical man in the service? We want a cultivated person such as Greats alone can produce. It is no mere fad with us, but a desire to do the best we can for the service, and we intend to make it as easy as possible for a man to get in straight from the University by means of Greats." The other Commissioner is Lord Francis Hervey—also, I believe, a New College man, and equally as strong as his colleague on the saving virtue of Greats. We have to complain that the papers are set by the very men who have lectured the Oxford candidates, thus giving the latter a most tremendous pull.

How did the native Indian candidates fare?

Precisely what I predicted to you last time has happened. Of the 56 only one native has got through. From their point of view, the agitation for raising the age, in which some of them joined, was a colossal mistake.

Is there any reason to account for their sudden breakdown?

I think the earlier limit of age suited the natives much better. They come to maturity much earlier than Europeans, and then my experience has been—though there are exceptions of course—that they get into a funk when it comes to the final ordeal, and though their work has been quite up to the passing level all through the term, they break down at the final pinch. To use a rather picturesque phrase, they just curl up.

But, on the whole, notwithstanding the discomfiture of the Indian candidates, I suppose these new regulations cannot be considered inimical to the interests of the service?

Yes, I think they are. You are getting an inferior class of men now. There are a few good men this time, I admit. For instance Silberrad, the top candidate, who scored 3,232 marks, the highest on record, is as good a man as ever went out to India, but some of the men lower down on the list would have been quite out of it under the old condition of things.

Are the papers easier or stiffer, than before?

Absolutely stiffer, but not relatively, taking into account the extra period allowed for study. The majority of the candidates now are about 23.

What becomes of the failures at this late age? That surely must be an important factor in connection with the evidently growing unpopularity of the service?

Yes, I was just coming to that. There is next to nothing for unsuccessful candidates to do. The vacancies for Eastern cadets and Student Interpreters are too few and far between to be worth mention, while a man who has failed for India has but a poor chance of getting into the Home Civil Service. Then suitable scholastic appointments are few in number and hard to get? No, I do not consider it at all a good thing that parents should be kept waiting so long and be put to such enormous expense before their sons are settled.

Do you know why naval cadets are entered at such an early age

I was talking the other day to Mr. Dalton, who, as you may remember, was tutor to the young Princes on the Britannia, and I suggested to him that to make boys study so hard at the age of fourteen was almost an act of cruelty. "Yes," he repiid, "I have represented to the authorities myself, but the answer which I received was that if they did not catch the youngsters at that age, when everything was painted before their eyes rose colour, they would not succeed in catching them at all. Later on their minds would be disillusioned regarding the charms of naval career."

I have frequently myself heard naval men complain of the terrible monotony of sea life. But surely you do not mean to suggest that the time may come when posts in the Indian Civil Service, so eagerly run after until the other day, may positively go a-begging?

What I contend is that a boy of eighteen or nineteen thinks it no end of a big thing to be a Magistrate or Judge out in India. But when he gets to be twenty-one or twenty-two he begins to recognise that India means exile, that he will have to send his wife and children home, that living in India is conducted on a far more expensive scale than in England, and that £1,000 a year out there by no means represents the same sum as it does here.

But will not the recent concessions in reference to the rupee have done something to mitigate the feeling to which you allude?

It may make a difference to those who are connected with the service, but the general public knows nothing about it. It has never been advertised, and if you were to tell the average man about it he would look more to the half of the income which has not been raised than to the half that had.

About the social antecedents of the successful candidates this time. Do you know how many of them have Anglo-Indian connections?

A good proportion still belong to Anglo-Indian families no doubt, but the number is far less than formerly. I will read to you an extract from a letter I received the other day from a well-known Indian official showing how bitter the present feeling is in the service. He wrote to say that he had decided to take his son away from Powis Square, and these were his words:—"The prospects of the service are so gloomy that the material inducements are much less inviting than they were, and the reduced pay has a more baneful influence than the mere loss of filthy lucre would always mean. It means now with us less frequent chances of getting home on furlough, and then again more and more separation from wife and family. So that while I do not regret my own career, looking on it as having been guided and shaped by God, I feel that the loss of years of family life is more than I can counsel my sons to meet of choice. There are fine things to be done in India, and notwithstanding our cruel reduction of pay, which inflicts on us a bitter form of genteel poverty, we are trying to do them, but the life is a daily dying, a martyrdom to which I cannot call my boys, seeking their happiness. If any one of them chose to go out as a missionary, I should cheer him on, but the lay career I would not advise anyone with family instincts to take up."

And finally, Mr. Gurney, as to the remedy for the check in the supply of candidates. Is it still the same as you were so kind as to expound to me a year ago?

Yes, I still think it most important, in the interest of the service, that men should be allowed to try a year earlier than at present. You want to send out to India the best men, and whether they come from Oxford, Cambridge, or Powis Square is quite immaterial; and it would be a great inducement to better men to enter the field if they were allowed to compete earlier and were given three tries. The Commissioners, however, bent solely on filling the service from the Universities, will not hear for a moment of any suggestion to lower the age limit. But I am quite satisfied that under the present regulations the former high standard of the Indian Civil Service cannot be maintained.

ZOLA ON SCHOOLS OF LITERATURE.

AT the Conference of British Journalists M. Zola made the following remarks: In his own language he described the great civilising office of literature, and practically defended his own position therein, using words which, even translated, retain some of their lofty eloquence.

I am much affected (he said) at having to speak in the name of France, in the name of French Literature and of the Societe des Gens de Lettres, that I represent here. Above all old racial rancours, above the accidental misunderstandings of different peoples, above the interests, the jealousy, the violence, which overturn empires and republics, there is a tranqnil kingdom, greater than the greatest temporal realm, because it embraces them all—the kingdom of human intelligence of letters, of the arts and of universal brotherhood. It is in that limitless domain of sovereign peace that our Moliere and Corneille give the hand of friendship to your Shakespeare. It is there, too, that they give it to Goethe and to Dante. It is there that all great men have met from the beginning of time to our own days—Homer, Virgil, Cervantes, Byron, Victor Hugo. Only one fatherland is there—that of genius, and to this fatherland I drink. Having invited here the representatives of every foreign Press have you not organised so to speak, a fete of intellectual activity and expansion? I have said elsewhere how much the initiative taken by your institute appears to me big with promise. In such gatherings we can forget for the moment, at least, our nationalities and our quarrels. I could wish to see in this hall the images of the illustrious dead among the literatures we represent. They are the venerated parents of one family, by which we are all of one blood. (Cheers.) Above all I ask that this fraternity between writers of different nationalities should reign also in each literature taken by itself. I ask that the battle should cease, that there should no longer be either realists or idealists, neither positivists nor symbolists, that work alone should remain, work which sows the seed and genius which gives life. Provided that there be work and that it add to the glory of each nation, what matter the soil in which it has germed and the manner in which it has grown? Where is the nation so untrue to itself as to wish to efface any of its glorious books under the pretext that they belong to this or that school? (Hear, hear.) Does Rabelais hurt Racine? Does Lamartine make Balzac impossible? We must not condemn any free product of the race when it is a proof of the race's virility. Literary history is never other than national history, in which is found the evolution of a people, with their passions, their defeats, their victories; therefore the richest and most original literature is that which reflects life most broadly in its infinite variety. I drink then to our common fatherland, immortal literature. I drink to all great writers, for they have made us brothers. (Hear, hear.) I drink to all talent, to all genius, whether springing from reality or from dreams. I drink to the human intelligence, sovereign of the world. (Loud cheers.)

THE FRENCH MANŒUVRES.

THE following are the impressions of a foreign military attache, whose name, of course, he desires should not be mentioned, on the autumn manœuvres at Beauvais:—The authorities gave us a grand reception. It was impossible to do things more handsomely. They took us in hand from the moment we arrived at Beauvais, and relieved us of every care. Apartments had been engaged for us at the cost of the Government. For my part I am unable to find fault with the landlord for anything, except that his servants became troublesome with their attentions. The round of lunches, dinners, and feasts of all sorts was more than some of us could stand. Every morning a special train conveyed us from Beauvais to the nearest station to the manœuvring grounds. We were mounted on thoroughbreds supplied by the School of War, and accompanied by several French officers. Every day about noon we returned to the nearest stations and had lunch in a saloon car. Between each forsign attache at table was a French officer. On each bill of fare were written the names of our right and left hand neighbours. The very first day the ice was broken between us, and the extreme courtesy of the French officers was delightful. It was no easy matter for us to find out anything. They will not supply us with any information. We are taken about wherever the French please. We are seldom told of the theme of the manœuvres. It is certain they try to show us the least possible, only they are unable to conceal everything. There is a point which has been noticed often, but it is necessary to dwell upon it as it is the most important fact about the French army—the endurance of French troops. You may ask anything of a French soldier. Hardships do not seem to affect him. He is always merry and full of go. "Yesterday, while M. Carnot was pinning decorations on the officers' breasts, the troops remained presenting arms for half an hour without flinching. The 51st Regiment took part in all the manœuvres, and yesterday it returned to its cantonments after a long day's march. This regiment formed a guard of honour for the Minister of War when he arrived in the evening, and it was as spick and span as if it had spent its time leisurely in the barracks. The reserve troops went through the manœuvres admirably. They appear to be solid troops which may be relied upon. The marines, small, thick-set, and brisk, are also good troops. The cavalry produced a highly favourable impression. Its charges were most impressive. The most defective body appeared to be the artillery. The artillery guards are generally ill-mounted. The pack horses are generally too weak, and this was felt the last few days. The orders were lacking in definiteness, and too often the movements were utter failures. On the whole, however, these manœuvres showed more strikingly than former ones the undeniable strength of the French army.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. It taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

AN EGYPTIAN VIEW OF EGYPT.

SOLEIMAN HEZAB writes to the *Times* from Benha Egypt:—The late Khedive was always a true friend to England, and by his help reforms were introduced to the various departments and administrations of Egypt. These reforms, continued during ten years, have afforded satisfaction and happiness to all Egyptians, who in return feel great affection for that beloved Khedive, and pray God that such reforms may be further promoted without interruption. When the late Khedive died and was succeeded by his son Abbas II, her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to address a telegram to the widow assuring her that her Majesty and the English Government and people would endeavour to maintain the influence of the young Khedive. . . The dismissal of the Ministry of Mustapha Pasha Fehmi was due to Turkish intrigue, in which the functionaries of the Maieh took part. The conduct of Mustapha Pasha on that occasion showed him to be a faithful servant; but, considering the representations that were made to the Khedive, we do not so much blame the latter for dismissing his Premier. Since that day intrigue has spread throught Egypt, the promoters of it being Government empolyes, and chiefly provincial governors, deputy governors, heads of departments, irrigation officials, judges, &c., whilst the English Government has been too forbearing, for it might have prevented such a state of things through its representative, the Honourable Lord Cromer.

We true Egyptians dread what may be the result of the mass of false reports and of the system of intrigue now spreading throughout the Country. If the Khedive is not sufficiently alive to the policy he should follow, England and Turkey will act in accord upon matters of mutual interest, trampling, if necessary, upon the Khedive's prerogatives which England engaged to maintain.

The threatened evils may be averted by the following means: 1. The English Government should prevent the return of Moukhtar Pasha from Constantinople, as he is the leader of the intriguers and is aided by the Government officials, the chief resident Turks, and the Mohammedan priests and Ulemas. The Turks are jealous of the prosperity of the Egyptians, for whom they feel contempt, and, considering them as cattle created by God for their use, cannot abide seeing them on an equality with themselves. The Ulemas and Mohammedan priests are fanatic and always mindful of this verse of the Koran, "The Faithful must have confidence only in his co-religionist." 2. The English functionaries of the Government should acquire the friendship of the Khedive and be agreed with him in the choice of men who, fully understand the present situation. 3. The Ministers should be chosen from amongst the natives who acknowledging the bless ings derived from English reforms, will feel it a duty to convince the people that England is their benefactor, and to bring home to them the value of English reforms. 4. Flatterers, who pretend to be friendly to the English regime, but are really promoters of hostile intrigues, should be cast adrift. It ought to be well known that if a Minister teaches to his subordinates the real blessings of English reforms they will trust him and follow his example, and so quench the great agitation now prevailing throughout Egypt. But unfortunately the very reverse obtains. Ministers, in presence of their friends, visitors, and subordinates, show their distaste of the present state of things; their hearers spread this feeling, and an excessive public excitement results, involving both the ignorant and the educated. 5. Englishmen should mix more with the natives; they would thus learn to know them better and to discredit, as well as to prevent, the false stories spread about native feeling. 6. England should declare formally that the rumours of the removal of Lord Cromer have no foundation, which would convince the natives of England's interest in all Egyptian affairs.

In cases where an English official gives a decision it should be known to the interested persons that it emanates from himself directly, as native employes deceive their fellow-countrymen by falsely pretending that their own decisions are made by order of the English departmental cheif. It is well known that Egyptians never trouble themselves about politics, which they leave entirely to their Government, and, aware of their incapacity for self-government, they acknowledge their need of a tutor to direct them along the path of reform, as stated by the Honourable Lord Cromer in his report. It would be a disgrace, if England, the most civilised Power of Europe, were to withdraw from Egypt before completing the reforms which she initiated. We ask Allah to let us enjoy for aver the friendship of England. May our beloved Khedive by her aid be proclaimed King of Egypt. May every man in the service of our Government be a true Englishman or a true Egyptian from the chiefs of departments down to the humble policeman.

THE WAR IN SAMOA.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Samoa to the *Morning Post*, gives an account of the terrible sights which were witnessed there as the result of a battle between the forces of Malietoa, the King, and of Mataafa, the turbulent Chief. The first reliable news that the white people had of the war was the wounded being carried to the Mission House, and the dead, slung on poles, being brought through the streets. Then came the gruesome sight of the heads of the enemy that had been cut off, and were on their way to the King, to be shown to his Majesty as unmistakable trophies of the war. The bearers of the heads came capering up to the King. His Maiesty thanked the warriors. He appeared to shrink from the ordeal, but was forced to undergo it by his brother. The wounded received attention at the London Mission House. It seems that Mataafa's followers numbered 400, and those of Malietoa about 600. The belligerents first met near the Vailele plantation house, Mataafa's men being behind a stone wall. At first the meeting was in the nature of a palaver, the parties shaking hands and kissing each other. Then one of the leaders appeared to grow indignant. Suddenly a gun was fired, and then Mataafa's followers fled to their fortress, the enemy following, but mostly crawling on the ground and dodging behind trees. Malietoa's men got possession of the gate, and then carried the fort with a rush. The fight inside was short but stubborn, and after the defeat of Mataafa the most shocking sights were witnessed by a German trader whose plantation was near. Many were lying wounded, and all had their heads chopped off by the victors. Several girls were among the killed. On Malietoa's side five were killed and tewlve wounded. Mataafa lost between thirty and forty killed and many wounded, who were carried away, otherwise their heads would have been cut off. Mataafa, with 7,000 men, had fortified a place called Manono, and with six cannons would have held out some time. The commanders of the various warships at Samoa were instructed to support Malietoa, and on this account the German ship Sperber and H.M.S. Katoomba and Bussard went to Manono and threatened to bombard it if Mataafa did not surrender. Mataafa went to the Katoomba, along with twenty-eight chiefs, and surrendered. Mataafa was subsequently transferred to the Sperber, the German man-of-war, and taken to the Winon Group, 250 miles distant, and there placed in exile. Mataafa's nephew was killed in the fight, and his head was the chief trophy presented to Malietoa

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HAG AHMET-EL-ASSAL, a pilgrim lately returned from the Mecca pilgrimage, has been narrating the terrible experiences of his party to the editor of a native Egyptian paper called the "Mokattam." The pilgrim, whose respectability is vouched for, we are told, by an Egyptian Sheik who is greatly respected in Cairo, declares that on returning from Mecca the "Rafilat" or detachment of the caravan to which he belonged, and which was composed of about 700 camels, left Bir-Said at daybreak and halted at sunset at the foot of a mountain, on the road to Yambo. A few minutes after arriving there, the Rafilat, composed of men, women, and children, found themselves surrounded by Bedouins of the desert, who attacked them with the utmost savagery, slaying and maiming the men of the party. The hot, dry sand was wet with blood. Some of the women, after being robbed of their clothes and valuables, were left to their fate; the younger and better-looking ones were carried off as slaves. With great difficulty the narrator of these facts escaped with his life. The poor pilgrims so cruelly outraged had actually paid six piastres each and 20 piastres each for their camels to the Governor of Medina, to secure his protection against the Bedouins. The conclusion drawn by the Egyptian paper is that the Ottoman Government is not really master of Arabia, but that it leaves the Sheiks absolutely free to rob and plunder, provided they profess a nominal allegiance.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut M Williamson, I S C, 21st Punjab Infy, and Assist Comdt in the Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 4th Aug 1893.

The Rt Rev the Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr T A Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, to be Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Calcutta, vice Mr C H Reily, who has resigned the appointment, with effect from the date on which the furlough granted to him in Home Dept Notification No 135, dated the 4th May 1893, expires.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Furlough for eight months, is granted to Mr E P Dansey, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, with effect from 1st March 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieut C W H Symonds, Assist Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept (on probation), is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 28th Sept 1893.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in and to the Central India Horse:—1st Regiment—Lieut J C D Pinney, I S C, Offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, to be Sqdn Officer, with effect from the 1st Nov, 1892, vice Capt E C B Cotgrave I S C, seconded for employment as Assist Inspig Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cav

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

SEVERAL ships have recently been undergoing trials, but from one cause and another it has been difficult to feel a large amount of satisfaction in the results. The Devastation, with a draught 25 ft. forward, and 26 ft. 8½ in. aft., has made her essay; the air pressure was 2 inches; 7,214 horse power was obtained, and a speed of 14·5 knots. Now this would appear a very successful result if we did not call to mind the fact that the Rupert made a similarly "successful" run the other day off Plymouth, and yet that when commissioned for the manœuvres she altogether failed to reproduce her trial horse-power or speed. Then the Leda gunboat has made a trial with 2·2 inches of air pressure, the engines developed 3,601 horse power, and a speed of 18·3 knots. The draught of water of the ship was 8 ft. forward and 11 ft. 1 in. aft. Here again we should like to say that a success had been scored, but what about the Niger? She is a precisely similar ship to the Leda, and on her essay on the Maplin attained almost precisely similar power and speed, yet as soon as she was commissioned and tried in the manœuvres, in fairly smooth water and apparently under most favourable conditions, she utterly failed to repeat the former result. Is it possible, then, feel satisfied with the Devastation and the Leda while these facts about the Rupert and the Niger remain unexplained?

The Speedy is to be tried shortly, and all the nautical world is looking forward to her trials, for if they are satisfactory it is highly probable that we may see a change in the boilers of her Majesty's ships as great as that which has in the past few years taken place in their engines. The difference, in fact, between the old direct-acting trunk engines of the Devastation and the new inverted triple expansion engines with which that ship is now supplied, is not so great in principle as the difference between the boilers of the Leda and those of the Speedy. It is most important, therefore, that there should be no question about the nature of the result of the trials of this new vessel. Let her make the usual essays for comparison with those of others of the same kind, but let her also be properly commissioned with such a scratch crew as was put into the Niger; with, in fact, the due proportion of "ullages" in every department which any ship in actual service must carry, and then let her have a cruise or two with the Channel Squadron. In this way we shall be able to get a fairer and more useful test of the new boilers, in which we (the "Army and Navy Gazette") may say we have considerable confidence but which we shall be very sorry to see taken up as a "fad" and equally quickly dropped when mishaps occur all round."

The question of the expenses of officers temporarily attached to the staff as umpires or gallopers is touched on by the "Times" correspondent at the Idstone Manœuvres, and it will appeal forcibly to the sympathy of many. "The effective qualification" for such staff billets is, we are told, "money;" and so the wealthy, and no doubt also capable, officers get the staff billets, while the poorer, but albeit equally capable, officers have never a chance, except at ruinous expense, to meet which they get no extra pay or allowances. Quoting the words of the Royal Commission, presided over by the Duke of Somerset in 1857, concerning promotion by purchase, and some remarks of the "Times" on the same subject in 1871, the correspondent adds: "Accepting the labour of men who are sufficiently wealthy to give their labour for nothing is a curse of our Army system; it does discourage exertion and depresses merit now as much as or even more than was the case before purchase was abolished, and it is hoped that in future the labourers will not be chosen for their wealth, but because they are worthy of their hire, and that that hire will be paid them."

Of the stories which reach us from the late manœuvres one of the most satisfactory is that which speaks of the physique of our infantry battalions. The health of the men was excellent, and we believe the number in hospital never exceeded 2 per cent. Considering the heat of the weather, the extent of country manœuvred over, and the steep slopes over which the attacks were always made, this argues very well for the stuff of which our brigades are composed. But there is even more eloquent testimony to be gathered from the manner in which the foot-soldiers spent their evenings in camp. After a long march and a sham fight of several hours' duration, one would not have been surprised to have seen symptoms of weariness amongst those in the tents during the warm afternoons. Such signs however were altogether absent, and the most rabid detractor of the modern soldier must have paused from the congenial task of depreciating his fellow-countrymen, had he seen the striplings we hear so much of playing football by way of filling in the unaccupied corners of the day. The thud of the ball was one of the most familiar sounds on the Berkshire Downs, and "knocked out" is hardly the way in which an overtired lad would try to rest his limbs. While men can march for six or eight hours, and have enough energy left for such sport in the evening, the Army cannot be quite so near the brink of ruin as some would have us believe.

Major J. Hotham, Royal Horse Artillery, has contributed to the current issue of the Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution, a most readable paper on the subject of "The selection, treatment, and training of Australian Remount Horses in India." It is satisfactory to learn from a prefatory remark how well horsed the Royal Horse Artillery batteries in India now are. "I have seen most European Services," writes Major Hotham, "but I have never seen batteries horsed as are our horse batteries in India." The paper is, of course, interesting and instructive reading, but the writer himself admits the difficulty of imparting to anyone unendowed by Nature that gift of judging promptly by eye the quality of horses, especially in choosing from batches of animals just landed from a sea voyage, in wretched condition and much knocked about. It is all very well to direct those engaged in selection to look for limbs, not bodies, good backs, short cannons, and breadth between the hips. . . good heads and eyes, and clean, not hairy, legs. The hints on diet, exercise, breaking, training, and stable management, are all dictated by the soundest judgment.

Our sincere sympathies are with the young gentleman who recently failed to satisfy the medical examiners for Sandhurst in the matter of eyesight, writes the "Broad Arrow, and on whose behalf Mr. Wickham questioned the Under-Secretary of State for War on Tuesday, eliciting the reply that, although there were eye-glasses to be seen at Sandhurst, the wearers had successfully passed tests without them, to which the unlucky young gentleman referred to is unequal. At the same time it cannot be too strongly urged that the utmost care is necessary nowadays in making the eyesight test for Army officers a real one, and not, as it has sometimes been in the past, a mere farce. Cases, which we recall, of candidates with utterly bad eyesight passing with flying colours by dint either of a series of elaborate flukes or of self-possession amounting almost to sharp practice, may have now and then had the effect of making excellent officers of men to whom a window-pane was as indispensable as it was to Rider Haggard's "Bougwan" Good, but in these hard times, when an officer in the field has indeed to be all eyes, it is a serious matter to jeopardise may be the fate of some important movement, and possibly the lives of thousands of men, by allowing youngsters to enter Sandhurst who without glasses can see very little further into an ordinary landscap than a man of average vision can see into a brick wall.

There is an entertaining and useful article in "Chambers's Journal" for this month by Mr. Charles Gleig, late R.N., on "How to join the Royal Navy." It is a practical reply to the question "What shall we do with our sons?" and Mr. Gleig in an attractive form with much pleasant gossip contrives to give a good deal of trustworthy information as to the methods of entering for the combatant, engineering, medical, clerical, and other branches of the naval profession. We notice he remarks that the paymaster's line can be entered at smaller expense than any other, and, that although the pay is not very good in the junior ranks, those in the higher grades are well paid, and can retire on £800 a year after twenty years' service. Many people will agree with Mr. Gleig when he says:—"The combatant or executive branch affords greater opportunities for distinction than the non-combatant, but although there are more prizes in the former, there are also more blanks; and many a soured old lieutenant, with no prospect of further promotion, has wished ere now that he had adopted one of the other branches of his profession."

The recent controversy on the subject of cordite and the subsequent discussion in the House of Commons has been productive of one, and possibly only one, good result in the point of view of public interest, and this is, that it has definitely fixed the responsibility for the introduction of this new explosive agent on certain experts and officials. If cordite is the great success it is claimed to be, the more honour and glory to these gentlemen—putting aside any question of profit. If not!—but we forebear to croak—time only will show, and perhaps a modification of the nitro-glycerine basis, concerning the reliability of which we confess to be only half convinced, may be found necessary when cordite is supplied to ships in warm climates, or where the magazine is situated anywhere near the stokehold or boilers. We may venture to sound one warning note: When at anchor in one of Her Majesty's sloops in Muscat Harbour, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, some years ago, the thermometer on deck at 2 o'clock in the morning registered 104° Fahrenheit. It was during a dry hot wind. What it would then have been below in the magazine had the ship been steaming, and probably condensing fresh water as well we cannot say, but in the foremost stokehold of that ship in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf the thermometer stood frequently nearer to 140° than to 120°. Now if cordite is only safe up to 110°, would it not be well to recollect what happened with the xerotine siccative?

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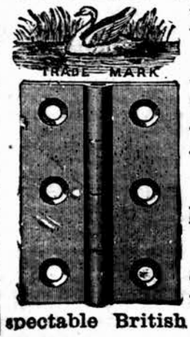

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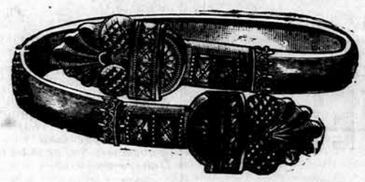

3635 g. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration Rs. 5 cash.

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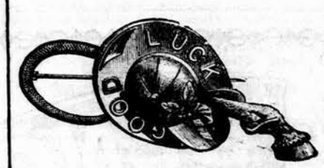

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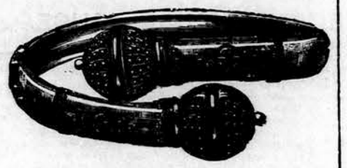

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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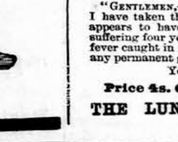

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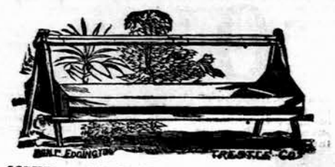

LIGHT, SIMPLE. TRESTLE COT, STRONG & COMPACT

This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

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RIGAUD and Cº
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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation, Sick headaches, Dysentery, Gastralgia, | Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Overheated blood, Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes**, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough**, Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats**, and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

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SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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Revolving Piano Stool... ... ... „ 18 | Set of Crystal Insulators ... ... „ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

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PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

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Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
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Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
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Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

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Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey.

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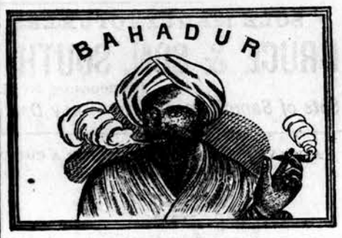

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COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

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Defies Competition.

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PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
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GOUT
RHEUMATIS
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The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by those celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
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FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
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ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
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In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.